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THE
ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THOS. W. ATKIN, Proprietor.

MARCUS ERWIN, Editor.

☞TERMS.—*Two Dollars* per annum, in advance; *Two Dollars and fifty cents* in six months; or *Three Dollars* at the end of the year.

☞**Advertisements** inserted at *One Dollar* per square of *twelve* lines, for the first and *twenty-five* cents for each subsequent insertion.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NO. 10. WEEKLY. WHOLE NO. 260.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1854.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Job Work,

Such as Pamphlets, Hand Bills, Cards, Labels, Way-Bills, &c., &c., executed in a superior manner and at short notice.

Blanks

Of all descriptions kept on hand, and printed to order with neatness and accuracy.

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ASHEVILLE NEWS.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 10 1854.

MALE WOMEN!

We have been furnished with a neat pamphlet entitled "Fifth Annual Announcement of the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, located at Philadelphia." The pamphlet was accompanied with a "Please Notice." We do so with pleasure, *Doctors*, and will say that we find among the Faculty two "strong minded" women, viz: Ann Preston, M. D., Professor of Physiology; and Almira L. Fowler, M. D., Professor of Anatomy and Chemistry! The Catalogue shows the names of thirty students during the last session.—Now, that the petticoat part of creation is getting extensively into into law and medicine, we are beginning to look for the "good time" so long promised, when men shall stay at home, cook, churn and look after the children, and women folks go to court, congress and visit the sick! We very cordially recommend the Philadelphia Factory to any of our fair friends who have masculine aspirations.

DEATH OF MAJ. GEN. TOWSON.

We regret to hear of the death of this distinguished veteran officer. He was an able and efficient officer in the war of 1812. After peace was declared, he was assigned the command of the troops of Boston, and subsequently appointed Paymaster General of the army, which office he has since continued to fill with credit to himself and the country at large, and his name being prominently connected with the battles of Chippewa and Lundy's Lane, is familiar to every school boy's ear. He died at Washington City, aged 71 years.

WORSE THAN PROHIBITION!

The citizens of New Market, Tenn., assembled a few days since and deliberately burnt a grocery store, and its contents, to the ground! It was the only place in the town where liquor could be had, and they made short work of it. This is worse than a Prohibitory Law!

GO IT GALS! WE'LL HOLD YOUR BONNETS! A Mr. Ross had been lecturing on temperance in Hannibal, Mo., by invitation of the Sons, and the liquor sellers became so enraged that they threatened to mob him if he spoke again. The consequence was, the next day he could get no house in which to speak, all being afraid of the mob, and he left, whereupon the ladies took the matter in hand, asking him to lecture again, promising him protection at the risk of their honors and lives, also a house. He accepted the invitation, came back, and was met by the ladies at the wharf, with banners flying, welcomed back, and escorted first to the hotel—thence to the church, was repeated several days—no one daring to molest him. He delivered his course of lectures to large audiences, and completely revolutionised the town.

The editor of the Cincinnati Commercial says he never drinks brandy, except when all the water is required for purposes of navigation.

INTERESTING TO SOME FOLKS!—The courts have recently decided that a man is sane, who pays the printer just before making his will.

The population of Ireland, according to late returns, is less than 7,000,000, of which 3,000,000 are protestants.

☞ A woman in Wisconsin, who was lately attacked by a large bear in the woods, so abused the poor animal with her tongue, that it died of mortification at her feet.

☞ A horse is now being exhibited in England which is "twenty-one hands high, and weighs twenty-five hundred weight."

☞ It is estimated that no less than 10,000 people are now moving toward the territory of Kansas.

THE WARD JURY.—The Louisville Courier states that the Grand Jury of Hardin county has indicted four of the notorious persons who composed the Ward Jury on a charge of perjury. The names of only two could be ascertained, and these were McIntire and Eidson.

ARMING OF FOREIGNERS.—The Irish Catholics, in the large cities of this country, are being organized into companies and secretly equipped. It is believed these movements are in anticipation of any general difficulty with the Know Nothing or Native American party, of which so much has been said of late. The Catholic Priests are aiding in these preparations, and Catholic churches, have, in some instances, been used for the deposite or concealment of arms, &c.

RELIGION IN ENGLAND.

It appears from the British Census 1854—including only England and Wales—that the Established Church has attached to it 14,077 churches, and that all other religious sects, have 20,390 chapels, making in all 34,467 places of public worship, including Mormons and isolated congregations. Of the seven most numerous dissenting bodies, the number of chapels is stated as follows:

Catholics,	570
Congregationalists,	3,224
Baptists, (all divisions,)	2,498
Society of Friends,	581
Unitarians,	229
Wesleyan Methodists, (all divisions)	11,007
Calvinistic Methodists,	800

CHEAP PRINTING PAPER.—It is said that two persons in New York have invented and patented a paper making machine and pulp, by means of which paper can be made and furnished to the market at a cost of about four cents per pound. The editor of Long Island Vindicator, without enlightening us as to the name of the material from which the pulp is made, thus speaks of it:

"The material from which the pulp is manufactured will flourish and grow abundantly in ground that is at present useless to the farmer, and here, too, the community will be the gainers. We have seen and examined specimens of the pulp, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it just the thing wanted. It is as white and clear as the most clearly bleached cotton, and is capable of the most delicate tint. The harshness and transparency of the straw paper cannot be found in it, while it is capable of the highest finish, maintaining all the pliancy and toughness of the pure linen rags."

The plant from which the pulp is to be made will have to be cultivated, it is presumed, so if there be anything in this invention it will be a year or two before it can be fully tested. In the meantime other inventions will, no doubt, be made. By the way, it is stated, on the authority of the Demerara Royal Gazette, that paper of a good quality has been successfully manufactured in that region from the plantain, whose spontaneous growth in almost every country renders it a cheap substitute for the articles at present used.

Washington, July 21

FEMALE REVENGE.—An exciting scene occurred in a room in the Census Bureau this afternoon, in consequence of a young lady attempting to shoot one of the clerks, Mr. Keyser or Keisay. He escaped unhurt from the room, but the lady expressed her determination to consummate the redress of her grievance, and waited near the building until all the clerks had left. She alleges that matters connected with her honor caused her attack.

Buffalo, July 29, 1854.

The cholera continues to rage fearfully at Niagara, and the mortality is horrible.

New York, July 31, 1854.

The brother of ex-President Fillmore has died in Minnesota of cholera.

The total number of deaths in this city last week was 1,150, including 241 from cholera. In Philadelphia 500, including 90 from cholera. In Boston the deaths from cholera were 175. At the State prison 125 cases, but no deaths had occurred. Baltimore is still free from the disease.

"Married Yesterday."

Every day in the journal that with the first gleam of the sun is flung within our portals, we read this little sentence: "Married yesterday, so and so.' Every day there is a wedding feast in some of the mansions of earth; a clasping of hands and union of hearts in the dim aisles of some holy temple; a pledging of eternal love and constancy during all the hours that are yet to come down, like spring flowers, upon life's pathway. Each day some new marriage crown is put on, and she that wears it, leaning upon him whose love is the brightest jewel set amidst its leaves, steals away from the "dear old home," and nestles tremblingly in the fairy cot where Love's hand has trained the honeysuckle over the latticed porch, and placed Æolian lyres in all the casements.

"MARRIED YESTERDAY." There are pearls and gold shining now amid the flowers that fringe Love's pathway, and stars gleaming like great chandeliers in the firmament of Hope. There are harps tinkling now, whose melody is sweeter than the sound of evening bells, and joys falling like a shower of amethysts upon the hearts that yesterday were wed.—Life now is become beautiful; the soul soars upward from the dust, like a dove loosed from its cage; there is melody in every breeze and every place; yea, there are angels in every path, with crownings for those who are pressing onward with song and prayer.

"MARRIED YESTERDAY." It seems now a long distance to the grave—a long road to the final rest. But soon the shadows will come, and life lose its summer bloom. Then, as the patter of tiny feet is heard about the grandfather's house, and little bairns cluster about his knee, those who were "married yesterday" mayhap will turn back to the records of the Past, weeping silently the while, remembering that their summer is gone, their harvest ended, and that soon, gathering up their sheaves, they must pass beyond the gates of pearl, where there will evermore be but one marriage—that of the Lamb with his chosen people.

LINES.

When up to mighty skies you gaze;
Where stars pursue their endless ways,
You think you see, from earth's low clod,
The wide and shining home of God.

But could you rise to moon or sun,
Or path where planets daily run,
Still heaven is spread above you far,
While earth remote would seem a star.

'Tis vain to dream these tracts of space,
With all their worlds attract his face:
One glory fills each rolling ball—
One love attracts and moves them all.

Your earth, with all its dust and fears,
Is no less his than yonder spheres;
The raindrops weak and grains of sand,
Are stamped by his immortal hand.

The rock, the wave, the little flower,
Are fed by streams of living power
That spring from an almighty will;
What'er his thoughts conceive, fulfil.

And is this all that man can claim?
Are these his longings' final aim,
To be like all things round—no more
Than pebbles cast on Time's gray shore!

Can man, no more than beast, aspire
To know his being's awful Sire.
And born and lost on nature's breast,
No blessings seek, but there to rest.

Not man's doom, thou God benign,
Whose rays on each unclouded shine:
Thy breath sustains the fiery dome,
But man is most thy favored home.

You view those halls of painted air,
And own his presence makes them fair;
But dearer still, to thee, O Lord,
Is he whose thoughts with thine accord.

The Oregon Pea.

A letter from the commissioner of Patents, describing this new pea has been published in the Richmond Enquirer, from which we make an extract.

The Oregon Pea was brought a few years ago from Oregon Territory. Whether it was found wild there, or was obtained from the Indians, I am not prepared to say. I obtained from the State of Mississippi, a year ago, last Spring, about a tea-spoonful of seed, from the product of which I raised, last season, thirty bushels of peas. Had it not been for the cut-worm, the ravages of which were very great, I would have raised one hundred bushels.

The seed of this plant is very small, less in size than that of the "Lady, or Sugar Pea," and of a pale green color, with a white 'hilum," or eye. It grows on a bush from five to six feet high, with five or six large branches near the ground; and they, with the main stem, put out other branches, until the stalk would make a bunch as large round as tobacco hogshead, or near it. It grows more like cotton than any thing else that I know of, only it is much larger, with branches not so horizontal. After leaving the ground a little, all these branches, with those which put out at every point, bear from four to ten pods in a bunch, with about fifteen peas in a pod, which, as an article of human food, are superior to any thing of the kind I ever eat.

The stalks and the leaves, which are very large and beautiful, make, perhaps, the finest hay in the world—stock preferring it to any other—and yield a graeter abundance. The hay and pea together are a better and far cheaper food than can be raised from anything else in the United States for horses, mules, cattle, sheep, and hogs. I believe I can raise more and better food for my stock from one acre of land, than I can from five of any other crop. It will grow on land so poor that it would produce but little or nothing else; and tolerable poor land is better for it, and will produce more than rich land. This may appear strange to some, but it is nevertheless true. Rich land will produce more stalk, but not so many peas. In this respect it is like cotton. As an improver of the soil, I consider it far superior to clover, or anything known in Tennessee, when fed on the ground, and then ploughed in.

If seed is the object one has in view in raising this plant, let it be sown in drills four and a half feet apart, one or two seeds in a place a foot asunder along each drill. In the course of the summer, weed and cultivate with plough or hoe, after the manner of raising bush beans or Indian corn. For fodder or hay, sow them broad-cast, and lightly harrow them in, like wheat or other grain.

In short, taking this plant altogether, it is one of the finest and richest productions I ever saw; and I am satisfied in my own mind, that it is the greatest acquisition to the farmers of the Valley of the Mississippi and the States adjacent, that has been introduced into this country—guano not excepted—for the last thirty years. Very respectfully, obd't servant.

CHARLES MASON, COMMISSIONER.

Modern Definitions.

Friendship—Obsolete.
Right—Might.
Love—See money.
True Worth—Money.
Poverty—The unpardonable sin.
Fast Man—One who spends in five years that which it took his daddy forty years to gather.
Humbug—Any ism which treads upon the corns of any other ism.
Charity—Publicly subscribing thousands to send tracts and fine-tooth combs to the Hottentots, and privately grinding the masses around you down to the last farthing.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—Mr. J. A. Gamewell, Postmaster at Camden, S. C., has discovered a plan by which telegraphic wires can be protected from the electricity of the heavens. It is an important discovery, and he has gone to Washington to secure a patent for the invention.

IN PARIS.—There are three hundred and fifty omnibuses in Paris.

Highly Important from Russia!

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune.

PARIS, Monday, July 10, 1854.

Some curious and important intelligence will go officially to Washington by the steamer Indiana, which leaves Havre on Sunday next for New York. This intelligence relates to new movements which Russia is about to make, and to some important propositions which she desires brought to the attention of the American Government. These propositions are entirely neutral, as regards the present war, being questions that might be considered in time of peace as well as now. A gentleman formerly resident in the United States, late Counseiller de Cour of the Emperor of Russia, has left his position near the person of the Grand Duke Constantine, to go to Washton temporarily as a special messenger to the United States Government.

The strong sympathy, amounting even to love, which the Court of Russia manifests toward the United States at this moment, opens the way for negotiations with that power, on matters disconnected with the war, which may never occur again. Russia desires American sympathy, she has need of American money, and so strong a hatred has lately sprung up against England, that she will sacrifice much of her personal interest to irritate that power, and to cripple her on American soil.

There is without doubt, therefore, a proposition on its way to Washington, having in view the cession of important territory to the United States for a money consideration, as well as propositions for the promotion and extension of commercial relations between the two countries. Russia is making preparations for a ten year's war, on a scale of magnitude which must more or less cripple her finances, notwithstanding her extraordinary resources, and a money friend such as America will be almost indispensable to her. The crisis through which she will have to pass will compel her to make any sacrifice almost which may be demanded to secure such a friend; and if she can by ceding territory secure sympathy and money, and at the same time thrust a thorn into the side of England, she will readily do it.

We live here in an atmosphere of prejudices and hatred against Russia; she is surrounded by nations who have the greatest interest to conceal facts about her, and consequently allow no intelligence to pass their borders which has not received their visa and modifications; so that it is only by the occasional arrival of an unprejudiced person from St. Petersburg that any correct knowledge can be had of the state of affairs in that capital. There are always two sides to a story, and justice never suffers by knowing them both. The gentleman who has just arrived as a bearer of despatches to the United States, has had extraordinary opportunities as counsellor and confidant of the Court, and as a member of the staff of the Grand Duke Constantine, to become fully acquainted with the views and intentions of the Emperor in the present contest; for, unlike the Emperor of France, Nicholas speaks freely to every one in his confidence, on the state of public affairs.

In a long conversation I have had on the subject with the gentleman referred to, he has furnished me many facts of great interest which ought to have publicity, no matter how our sympathies may be on the question at issue.

Russia considers that she has never received any serious defeat anywhere since the commencement of the war. She acknowledges a want of success at Silistria, but says that it required years to take that place in 1828-9, and that she expected it to require months to take it at present; and that it was not want of success that compelled her to retire, but the menacing attitude of Austria, which forced upon her a change of tactics.—Prince Paskiewitch was only wounded in his honor at Silistria—his body was never touched. It is contended that at the time the Russian mine exploded, if the troops had been ordered to charge the Turks through the gap, an excellent opportunity was offered to carry the place. The Prince did not favor the movements, contrary to the opinion of the other officers, and, it now appears, of the Emperor also, and he has been recalled to "consult with the Emperor"—which means that he has been banished to his estates.

The Emperor Nicholas has now changed his tactics. It is asserted positively that he has preferred to fight the Austrians to the Turks; he has been waiting and expecting that Austria, from the line of conduct she has pursued toward him would declare war; and, as every one knows, he has been constantly collecting troops on the Austrian frontiers.—He now declares publicly that, since Austria has given him the *casus belli*, his first move will be on Vienna, which he means to take and hold. Hungary, which has more love for Russia than for Austria, sympathizes with the movement, and it is through Hungary that the main attack is to be made. Nothing is said by the Emperor about declaring the independence of either Hungary or Poland.—No hopes for independance of the latter country, at least need be entertained. For some reason the Emperor seems gratified at the opportunity which is presented to march on Vienna; perhaps because he knows that Austria will receive neither the sympathy nor aid of England or France, and perhaps also because Austria has treated him somewhat contemptuously on the Turkish question.

In regard to the ulterior views of Nicholas in his attack on Turkey, he has declared with emphasis to the gentleman who furnished me this information, and who has heard him declare it on several occasions, in other company, in as frank, honorable and sincere a manner as it is possible for a man to do, that territorial acquisition was not the end and object of his demands, that he only asks and only desires that Jerusalem shall be free to all religions, and that the Christians in Turkey shall be protected in their rights, as Christians, and as equals of the Turks; he says that he asked nothing more or less the day he sent his first agent to Constantinople, more than a year ago; that he asks nothing more nor less at this movement. He believes this to be justice; he has planted himself upon that platform; his word as an Emperor and a gentleman has gone out that he will defend these claims; and he declares his determination with vehemence to fight for them till the last rouble and the last man of the Empire are exhausted before he will yield. He says:

"I had Constantinople in 1828—why didn't I keep it, if that was the dream and the object of my life, as my enemies charge? No. I hold myself bound to leave the Turkish territory free the very moment I see settled upon a reliable basis the rights which I claim for my Christian brethren in that country, and I shall not cease to make war against every power which may combine against me, until I secure that object. I announce it boldly to the world as the unalterable policy of the Russian Government, which will be followed out by my family, after me, if I should fail to secure it before my death. The Christians in Turkey shall have their rights. I have pledged my word officially and privately that I did not seek to go beyond this point, and I shall not."

The secret correspondence published by the English Cabinet, some time ago, is thus explained by the Emperor. England had always acted as the ally and apparent friend of Russia; the Emperor had been courted by England; he had visited the country, and had received such a reception that he felt himself no longer permitted to doubt the genuineness of the feeling manifested toward him. Sir Hamilton Seymour, enjoying a close intimacy with the Emperor, took every occasion to impress this fact upon him; and it was during the many social, familiar interviews with that gentleman, that he indulged in conversation concerning the future prospects of Turkey. He spoke uniformly of Turkey in those conversations as a power that must fall by its own inherent weakness, and of the measures to be taken in such an event, exactly as the United States talk about Mexico. It was talked of as a power that must fall and it would naturally come into the hands of its most powerful neighbor. It was looked upon as a passive event, belonging to destiny with which force of arms need not mingle. The Emperor did not know till later that these confidential conversations with Sir Hamilton Seymour, were designedly brought about by that gentleman, at the instigation of the British Cabinet, and that he was at that moment in secret commuication with all the German courts, sending them from time to time the precious revelations that he had obtained by the sacrifice of his claims to the title of a gentleman. Nicholas adds: 'The old man,' meaning Nesselrode, "always told me to beware of the English; that they were gold outside, but rottenness within; he told me so when I returned from England, a few years ago, with my mouth full of praises for the English, and he has not ceased to repeat his warning to this moment. I have at length got my eyes open to the full infamy of their character, and I am going to settle the account with them to the full extent of my means."

Some curious statements have lately gained publicity about a Russian loan of fifty millions of roubles advertised for by that Government. The French journals have proclaimed that no nation can be found base enough to take such a loan, while the English Government has gravely announced that if any one of its subjects should see fit to take shares, he should be considered guilty of treason and treated accordingly; and to make the affair still more ludicrous, the journals repeat from day to day, Russian agents are making proposals in all directions for the taking of this loan. The truth of the matter is as follows: The Emperor was one day reading the London Times, in presence of some of his ministers; be there saw an announcement that the Russian Government being insolvent, was seeking a foreign loan, but that it would be impossible in the present indignant state of public feeling against her, to effect it. The Emperor immediately turned to his Minister of Finance and said:

"Baron, I want you to advertise for a loan of fifty millions."

"How, your Majesty?"

"I want you to advertise for a loan of fifty millions."

"But your Majesty is certainly not in earnest; the treasury is in a good condition, and there are yet funds enough to meet all its wants."

"I must have a loan; read that journal and you will see the reason why. We must show our enemies that we are not as bankrupt as they think we are."

The loan was advertised for, and the next day it was all taken by a wealthy Russian nobleman.

The detailed reports of the taking of Russian cities and towns, as they appear daily in the English and French journals, the principal of which are received and regularly read at the Russians Court, serve them one valuable purpose at least; it teaches them the geography of their own country, and serves to post them up on the names and localities of places of which they had no previous knowledge.

At the taking of Bomersund by a detachment of the English fleet, a circumstance occurred which the world at large should know. Russian women were violated by the English sailors, their houses laid waste, and thefts committed.

* * * * * *

The commander of the English forces, ashamed of this conduct afterwards attempted to apologise to the Governor of the place; in reply he was told that there were some crimes for which men could apologize, but for such a one as this there could be no apology, and he was surprised to hear one offered by a nation understanding so well the obligations of civilized life.

Cronstadt was to have been attacked about the 21st of June. Three weeks ago, yesterday, forty-six vessels were seen about ten miles from that place reconnoitering. The spectacle viewed from the fortifiations of Constadt is said to have been a splendid one; but, like a certain army we read of, "their march up the hill was beautiful; their retreat down again sublime." Sir Charles Napier has like Paskiewitch retired to take counsel, and now talks about wintering at Bomersund, where they found so many agreeable inducements for a permament residence. The fact is, the English Admiral has backed out of his projected attack on Cronstadt for the present, having fully recognized its impracticability. Cronstadt contains 70,000 picked soldiers, under the best military commander and the ablest man by natural talent in the whole Russian service, and it cannot be taken by the Napier fleet as at present constituted.—There are on the shores of the Gulf of Finland 160,000 soldiers prepared for any attempt at landing, and, capable of being thrown to a single point in forty-eight hours notice.

At Constadt there was much alarm felt early in the spring at the constant reports which reached there of the asphyxiating balls, the congreve guns and other infernal machines said to be invented and about to be brought into use by the English. Now, however, that they have the effects of the asphyxiating balls at Odessa, there is no longer any alarm manifested, and so perfect a confidence is felt by the Russians that Constadt cannot be taken, that it has almost ceased to be a subject of discussion. They await the attack without fear.

At Odessa, 1,800 asphyxiating balls were thrown into the town, not one of which exploded! The asphyxiating principle lies in a mixture of chloroform and arsenic, so combined that the natural volatility of these two substances shall be increased, and rendered suddenly effective. In the old form of shell, a fuse was ignited by the concussion which it received in falling or striking an object in its way, and the fuse then burned till it came in contact with the explosive material. The shell of the present day are made to explode at the moment of striking by means of a percussion cap, within the shell, and having over it a thicker and heavier wall of metal than the rest of the shell, so that that side of the ball is carried foremost, and consequently strikes the object immediately over the cap. In all the English asphyxiating shells used thus far, there was no calculation made about the incompatibility of the two materials placed in their interior; so that when Russian chemists came to examine them to discover the reason why they had failed to explode, they found that the asphyxiating principle had destroyed the detonating principle—the chloroform had asphyxiated the percussion caps.

The English say that they did not try to injure that part of Odessa occupied by the citizens. More than two dozen of these unexploded chloroform balls were found in the house of Prince Woronzoff, which occupied a prominent position in the heart of the town.

The story of the retention by the Czar of Sir Hamilton Seymour's property, was fabricated out of whole cloth, and had no shadow of truth. For reasons which I am not at liberty to state, an autograph account of the affair was sent by Count Nesselrode to the American Embassador at Paris, but it was arrested in the Black Room of the Paris Post-office, and never reached its destination.

The English and French journals report the Emperor of Russia as being sick, sometimes deranged, and treat his probable abdication as a serious proposition. All this has no foundation whatever in truth. It has also been lately said that the Grand Duke Alexander, the heir apparent to the throne, was in a rapid decline, and that his night-sweats were so severe as to make it necessary to change his sheets twice every night. So far from this being true, Alexander at this moment, and at all times, has the appearance and bearing of a large, brawny, countryman; he has red cheeks, eats his full rations, and is on duty twelve and sxteen hours a day. Besides, like his father and brothers, he sleeps on camp beds, covered with skins and never touches a sheet.

In the Russian Court, invectives are constantly heard against the English Government; but nothing of the kind is indulged in against that of France. The Emperor Nicholas expresses the highest admiration and respect for the abilities of Louis Napoleon, and says that he could not have done otherwise than take up arms against Russia, because he has always treated him with disdain in his claims to the title of Emperor, having uniformly refused him the courtesies due his station. Besides, Nicholas regards France as the natural enemy of Russia, by tradition and by inclination. But for the conduct of England on the contrary, he can only employ the term infamy.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT ELIZABETHTON.—An affray took place on Monday last between Moses W. Nelson and a Mr. Hamilton, growing as we learn, out of an insult offered the little daughter of Hamilton, at Nelson's store. Hamilton went to the store armed, and the matter was settled—Afterwards Nelson sent for Hamilton and when he had approached within a short distance of Nelson he told him not to come any nearer. Hamilton remarked he did not want any difficulty with him and turned to go home when Nelson drew a pistol and shot him through. Hamilton was alive on Saturday, but it was thought he could not live. Nelson had been arrested and the matter was being investigated at our latest dates. The above are the facts as we have heard them.—*Jonesborough (Ten.) Journal.*

It is much better to have your gold in the hand than in the heart.—*Fuller.*

When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he made this answer:

"Let him take which course he will, he will repent of it!"

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Thursday, August 10, 1854.

All letters on business connected with this Office must be addressed to
THOS. W. ATKIN.

BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Public, No. 32.]

AN ACT for the construction of certain military roads and wells in the Territory of New Mexico.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the construction and repair of roads in the Territory of New Mexico:

From Taos to Santa Fe, the sum of twenty thousand dollars;

From Santa Fe to Dona Ana, the sum of twelve thousand dollars; any portion of which may be applied to the sinking of wells if required by the necessities of said road. The said sums of money to be expended under the control and direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 33.]

AN ACT for the payment of the civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico while under Military government.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized, from any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the civil officers employed in the Territory of New Mexico while the same was under military government, the salaries due and payable to them from the twenty-second of September, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, according to the rate of compensation prescribed by the organic law promulgated by General Stephen W. Kearney for the government of said Territory of New Mexico, deducting therefrom such sums as have already been paid them from the treasury of said Territory. Provided, That under the provisions of this act, no compensation shall be made to any officer of the army of the United States for discharging the duties of any civil office in the Territory of New Mexico.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 34.]

AN ACT to provide for the continuation of the military road from Myrtle Creek to Scottsburgh, in Oregon.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the extension and completion of the military road from Myrtle Creek, in Umpqua valley, to Scottsburgh, in the Territory of Orgon; the said road to be constructed under the direction of the Secretary of War.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 35.]

AN ACT to provide for the construction of a military road in the Territory of Utah.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated the sum of twenty five thousand dollars, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, under the direction of the Secretary of War, in the construction of a military road within the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, commencing at Great Salt Lake City, and running, by the way of Provo City, Fillmore City, Parovan and Cedar City, to the eastern boundary of California, in the direction of the Cajon Pass.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 36.]

AN ACT to authorize the President of the United States to cause to be surveyed the tract of land in the Territory of Minnesota belonging to the half breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to exchange with the half breeds or mixed bloods of the Dacotah or Sioux nation of Indians, who are entitled to an interest there in, for the tract of land lying on the west side of Lake Pepin and the Mississippi river, in the Territory of Minnesota, which was set apart and granted for their use and benefit, by the ninth article of the treaty of Prairie du Chien, of the 15th day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to cause to be issued to said persons, on the execution by them, or by the legal representatives of such as may be minors, of a full and complete relinquishment by them to the United States of all their right, title, and interest, according to such form as shall be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in and to said tract of land or reservation, certificates or scrip for the same amount of land to which each individual would be entitled in case of a division of the said grant or reservation pro rata among the claimants—which said certificates or scrip may be located upon any of the lands within said reservation not now occupied by actual and bonafide settlers of the half breeds or mixed bloods, or such other persons as have gone into said Territory by authority of law, or upon any other unoccupied lands subject to pre-emption or private sale, or upon any other unsurveyed lands, not reserved by government, upon which they have respectively made improvements: Provided, That said certificates or scrip shall not embrace more than six hundred and forty, nor less than forty acres each, and provided that the same shall be equally apportioned, as nearly as practicable, among those entitled to an interest in said reservation: And provided further, That no transfer or conveyance of said certificates or scrip shall be valid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be ascertained the number and names of the half-breeds or mixed bloods who are entitled to participate in the benefits of the said grant or reservation as aforesaid, before the issue of the certificates or scrip provided for in the preceding section.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of this act, the President is authorized to have the lands within the said reserve surveyed and exposed to public sale at the land offices for the districts in which said lands may lie, according to the boundaries of the several land districts recently established by Congress, in the same manner as other public lands.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

[Public, No. 37.]

AN ACT to amend the act approved September twenty-seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, etc., and also the act amendatory thereof, approved February nineteen, eighteen hundred and fifty three.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the donations hereafter to be surveyed in Oregon and Washington Territories, claimed under any of the provisions of the act to create the office of surveyor general of the public lands in Oregon, etc., approved September twenty seven, eighteen hundred and fifty, shall in no case include a town site, or lands settled upon for purposes of business or trade, and not for agriculture; and all legal subdivisions included in whole or in part in such town sites, or settled upon for purposes of business or trade, and not for agriculture, shall be subject to the operations of the act of May twenty three, eighteen hundred and forty-four, "for the relief of citizens of towns upon lands, under certain circumstances," whether such settlements were made before or after the surveys: Provided, however, That the period of two years' occupancy required of settlers before they can purchase the lands claimed by them under the provisions of the first section of the act of February fourteen, eighteen hundred and fifty three, above mentioned, shall be, and the same is hereby, reduced to one year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the proviso to the fourth section of the act of twenty-seventh September, eighteen hundred and fifty, above mentioned, by which all contracts for the sale of lands claimed under that law, before the issue of the patents therefor, are declared void, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed: Provided, That no sale shall be deemed valid, unless the vendor shall have resided four years upon the land.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the pre-emption privilege granted by the act of fourth September, eighteen hundred and forty-one, shall be, and the same is hereby, extended to the lands in Oregon and Washington Territories, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, not rightfully claimed, entered, or reserved, under the provisions of this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory, nor excluded by the terms of the said act of eighteen hundred and forty one, with the exception of unsurveyed lands as above mentioned; and all settlers on unsurveyed lands in said Territories shall give notice to the surveyor general, or other duly authorized officer, of the particular tract claimed under this section, within six months after the survey of such land is made and returned. And all persons claiming donations under this act, or the acts of which it is amendatory, shall in like manner give notice to the surveyor general, or other duly authorized officer, of the particular lands claimed as such donations, within thirty days after being requested to do so by such officer; and failing such notice in either case, the claimant ar claimants shall forfeit all right and claim thereto: Provided, however, That the time limited by the sixth section of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty three, in which claimants under the act of eighteen hundred and fifty, are required to give notice of their claims, shall be, and the same is hereby, extended to the first of December, eighteen hundred and fifty five, except in cases where the surveyor general shall request them to do so, as above provided.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That, in lieu of the two townships of land granted to the Territory of Oregon by the tenth section of the act of eighteen hundred and fifty, for universities, there shall be reserved to each of the Territories of Washington and Oregon two townships of land of thirty six sections each, to be selected in legal subdivisions, for university purposes, under the direction of the legislatures of said Territories, respectively.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That in any case where orphans have been, or may be, left in either of the said Territories, whose parents, or either of them, if living, would have been entitled to a donation under this act, or either of those of which it is amendatory, said orphans shall be entitled to a quarter section of land on due proof being made to the satisfaction of the surveyor general, subject to the decision of the Secretary of the Interior. Said land to be set off to them by the surveyor general in good agricultural land, not reserved, or otherwise appropriated, under any law of Congress; and, in case of the death of either or any of said orphans, after their lands shall have been designated by the surveyor general, the right or rights of the deceased shall vest in the survivor or survivors.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That all the provisions of this act, and the acts of which it is amendatory, shall be extended to all the lands in Washington and Oregon Territories; and for the purpose of carrying said acts into effect in said Territories, the President shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint a register and receiver for each of said Territories, whose powers, duties, obligations, and responsibilities, shall be the same as are now prescribed by law for other land officers and for the surveyors general of Oregon, so far as they apply to such officers. They shall keep their offices at such place as the President shall, from time to time, direct; and their compensation shall be twenty five hundred dollars each, per annum, and office rent; but they shall be entitled to no fees or other emoluments of any kind whatsoever, except the receiver's actual and necessary expenses in depositing; and on satisfactory proof that either of said officers, or any other officer, has charged or received fees or other rewards not authorized by law, he shall be forthwith removed from office.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the Territory of Washington shall be erected into a separate surveying district, and the President of the United States is hereby authorized to appoint a surveyor general for the same, who shall hold his office at such place as the President may direct, and the location thereof may be changed from time to time, if, in the judgment of the President, the public interest should require it, and the powers, duties, obligations, responsibilities and emoluments of the said surveyor general shall be the same as are now prescribed by law for the surveyor general of Oregon.

Approved 17th July, 1854.

The bill to increase the pay of privates in the army to $11 per month has passed.

"What say the South."

The New York Democrats, of the hard shell order, as our readers know, have met in convention, nominated Judge Greene C. Bronson for Governor, giving their approval of the Nebraska bill, and denounced the administration of Gen. Pierce. The *Herald*, their organ, pointing to their proceedings, asks triumphantly, "what say the South?" Without pretending to speak for the South, we reply for ourselves, that as to the nomination of Judge Bronson, we think it an excellent nomination—much better than is usually made in the State of New York. He is a gentleman of ability and honesty, and however questionable may have been his antecedents, his present political principles are such as we would like to see disseminated North of Mason and Dixon's line. In regard to the convention's endorsement of the Nebraska bill, in opposition to the vote of Oliver, Wheeler, Maurice, Peckham and Peck, hard shell members of Congress—that too we highly approve. On that question the "hards" have taken position with the administration and with the democracy of the country. We wish they had contented themselves with a nomination so excellent as that of Judge Bronson, and with a resolution so excellent as that approving the leading measure of Pierce's administration. If they had, there would have been left no room to doubt *what* the South would "say." She would have said, well done—our sympathies are with you—may you triumph over all opposition. But when Southern men read further, and find a resolution bitterly denouncing President Pierce; when they look behind the scenes and find that the moving spirit among the actors in the convention was intense hostility to him; and that in striving to elect their nominee, the predominant motive is a desire to defeat and rebuke the present administration, Southern men on perceiving this, if Democrats, will hesitate before committing themselves in favor of the 'hards.'

If ever a President deserved well of the South, of the *whole* South, but especially of the Southern Democracy, President Pierce is the man. As a State Rights, strict Construction Democrat, he has been weighed and not found wanting. The South demanded that the Compromise of 1850 should be considered a finality. President Pierce, in his inaugural, responded to that demand. And much as has been said about his appointments, his enemies cannot point to a single opponent of the fugitive slave law whom he has kept in office. The South, especially the Democracy of the South, opposed the Insane bill, believing it provided, unconstitutionally, for a distribution of a portion of the public lands among the States. The President killed that bill by his veto, notwithstanding the unanimity with which it was supported by the North. The South felt deeply interested in the enforcement of the fugitive slave law. A case arises in Boston, the President is appealed to, he promptly replies the "law must be enforced." And by *acts*, confirms his words. And neither last nor least we point to the Nebraska-Kansas bill, with its clause repealing the Missouri Compromise:—a bill sustained with signal unanimity in the South, opposed with almost equal unanimity by the North. Where do we find the President, himself a northern man? We find him, amid a storm of denunciations bringing the whole force of his administration to bear in order to secure the bill's passage, and approving without a moment's hesitation after it is passed.

For the South then, because she may not have approved of all his appointments, to become a party to a war upon such a President, would be ingratitude *most monstrous*. She will not thus disgrace herself. Northern Whigs may oppose him—it is their destiny; abolitionists may abuse him—they have abundant reason for so doing; the Hard Shells, while commending the leading measure of his administration, may denounce him—it is their folly and inconsistency; the South will stand by him as long as he stands by her, let who *will* oppose, abuse and denounce him.—*Sav. Georgian.*

A negro who was called on as a witness in one of the North Carolina Courts, on being examined as to the nature of an oath, was asked if he knew what would be the consequence here and hereafter if he swore to a lie. Yes,' said he, 'ears off and no share in the kingdom.'

What a Picture!—We clip the following from the local column of the Wheeling Times of Friday:

"Two persons came out of one tavern on Wednesday evening with the mania a potu; raving mad; three Irishmen lay dead at the same time in one house, while twenty drunken men and women were dancing around their bodies; at the same time, too, the clerk of the circuit court was issuing fourteen writs of mandamus on the clerk of the city, by order of the judge of the court, to inquire why the said clerk did not issue a license to fourteen persons to sell liquor."

A new ritual has been drawn up, published, distributed and received with general approbation, by the Sons of Temperance. It is spoken of as calculated to do much good to the order.

A distinguished physician at New Orleans, has attempted to prove that Cholera will become a disease incident to the United States, as it has been from time immemorial on the Ganges.

From the Annual Report of the President and directors of the Greenville R. R. Company a gratifying fact is announced, that out of 45,00 passengers conveyed on the road during the past year not one has been injured.—Truly a rare circumstance. The report in all its bearings is very satisfactory.

Dr. Jane of Nashville, Tennessee, placed a keg of gunpowder under his house, on Wednesday, and blew it up, perishing in the ruins. The fire communicated to four adjoining buildings, which were also destroyed. The loss is considerable. The doctor is supposad to have been insane.

A Terrific storm swept over a section of Spartanburg District, on Pacolet River, doing considerable injury to crops. It was about one and a half miles in width, how far it extended is not known.

Rev. Mr. Myers, succeeds Dr. Wightman, as editor of the Southern Christain Advocate. It is said that he is ably qualified for the position.

ELECTION RETURNS.

AUGUST, 1854.

BUNCOMBE COUNTY.

Precincts.	For Governor. A. Dockery,	For Governor. Thos. Bragg,	Senate. N. W. Woodfin,	Senate. David Coleman,	Commons Z. B. Vance,	Commons Daniel Reynolds,
Asheville,	213	106	80	33	180	140
Swannanoa,	92	37	45	26	68	60
Fair View,	77	16	37	13	57	38
Limestone,	63	22	11	16	46	41
Bent Creek,	31	31	13	15	26	35
S. Homony,	60	15	34	5	43	29
L. Homony,	61	59	28	26	60	55
Turkey Cr'k,	22	116	26	46	61	51
Sandy Mush,	43	5	17	4	24	22
Reems' Cr'k,	55	65	29	16	57	39
Big Ivy,	54	90	40	51	66	69
Total,	775	562	360	261	688	579

Capt. Thomas A. Brevard is re-elected Sheriff, without opposition.

In Buncombe, Madison and Yancey Mr. Bragg has made a nett gain of two hundred and eight votes, as compared with the vote two years ago. Woodfin's maj. in this county is 99. Two years ago he beat his opponent in this county nearly 300 votes. Col. Vance and Col. Reynolds, candidates for the Commons, are both Whigs, the only material difference between them was that the latter was for Mr. Clingman and Mr. Badger for the Senate, while the former was for the regular caucus nominees of the party. We have made this explanation because an effort will be made to create the impression that the election of Col. Vance is a condemnation of Mr. Clingman by the people of this county. The truth is, and it is known by every intelligent man in the county, the election was not decided upon the merits of the Senatorial question.—There were side issues, one particularly, which exerted a controlling influence in the contest. If the election of Col. Vance is condemnatory of Mr. Clingman, it is equally so of Mr. Badger, for the two were always coupled together. We hope the Colonel will make a note of this, and if he feels bound to vote against Mr. Clingman next winter, he may feel equally bound to vote against Mr. Badger.

MADISON.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Bragg,	428
Dockery,	311
Bragg's majority,	117

FOR STATE SENATOR.

Coleman,	202
Woodfin,	145
Coleman's majority,	57

FOR HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dr. John Yancy, democrat,	427
Col. J. A. Fagg, whig,	369
Yancy's majority,	58

FOR SHERIFF.

Merrill,	514
Goldsmith,	243
Merrill's majority,	271

HENDERSON.

Dockery,	687
Bragg,	243

SENATE.

Woodfin,	318
Coleman,	161

John Baxter re-elected to the House of Commons, and Arledge Sheriff.

YANCEY.

Precincts.	For Governor. Bragg.	For Governor. Dockery.	Senate. Coleman	Senate. Woodfin
Burnsville,	144	45	87	15
Cane River,	51	63	17	46
Egypt,	55	12	37	4
Jack's Creek,	116	12	75	2
Rock Creek,	51	46	57	21
Cane Creek,	102	59	79	22
Snow Creek,	52	00	37	00
Grassy Creek,	17	58	28	26
Oake's,	19	35	25	4
South Toe	17	2	13	3
Pensacola,	15	17	8	7
Total,	639	349	463	150

Bragg's Majority, 290; Coleman's 313.

Garland, (Dem.) beats Pearson, (Dem.) 35 votes for the Commons. Garland is for Clingman, out and out. So, in fact, was Pearson. Stewart is elected Sheriff over Ray by 281 votes.

RECAPITULATION

Of the vote for Senator in the District composed of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey—

	Coleman, Dem.	Woodfin, Whig.
Henderson,	161	318
Buncombe,	261	360
Madison,	202	145
Yancey,	463	150
	1087	973
	973	
Coleman's maj	114	

McDOWELL.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Dockery,	674
Bragg,	217

STATE SENATE.

Davis,	271
Dickson,	85

COMMONS.

Col. S. J. Neal,	468
Maj. Benj. Burgin,	224
Dr. J. S. Erwin,	217

SHERIFF.

Mills Higgins,	639
G. W. Glass,	250

HAYWOOD.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Dockery,	350
Bragg,	345

FOR STATE SENATE.

Thomas,	209
Alley,	000

COMMONS.

Love,	379
M'Crackin,	309

H. Holland is elected Sheriff.

RUTHERFORD.

Dockery,	1019
Bragg,	621

STATE SENATE.

G. W. Baxter,	476
Dr. Columbus Mills,	400

COMMONS.

W. M. Shipp,	1214
Gen. Bynum,	1036
L. A. Mills,	677

SHERIFF.

M. H. Kilpatrick,	1077
R. O. Ledbetter,	550

LINCOLN.

Bragg,	573
Dockery,	296

Capt. John F. Hoke, democrat, re-elected to the Senate without opposition.

COMMONS.

Cansler, democrat,	448
McClain, whig,	317

C. Miller is elected Sheriff.

CLEAVELAND.

Dockery,	336
Bragg,	978

SENATE.

Baxter,	263
Mills,	522

COMMONS

Holland, Dem.	878
Wright, Dem.,	612
Dickson, Whig,	559
Homesby, Dem.,	446

IREDELL.

Dockery,	1265
Bragg,	392

SENATE.

Mitchell elected Senator.

COMMONS.

Sharp and Parks, Whig, elected

ALEXANDER.

Bogle elected to the Commons

GUILFORD.

John A. Gilmer, whig, re-elected to the Senate; and Ralph Gorrell, Calvin Johnson and D. F. Caldwell, whigs, elected to the Commons.

ROWAN.

Lillington, whig, elected to the Senate from Rowan and Davie, by a small majority. Caldwell, whig, and Rose, dem., elected to Commons from Rowan.

MECKLENBURG.

Walker, democrat, elected Senator, and Black and Myers, democrats, elected to the Commons.

WAKE.

Gaston H. Wilder, democrat, Senator, and in the Commons, Rand, Whitaker and Mordecai, the first two Democrats, the last Whig.

JOHNSTON.

Linn B. Saunders, democrat, elected Senator, and Tomlinson and Barnes, democrats, Commons. A gain of two.

WORK AHEAD!

From the scenes witnessed in our usually quiet and well ordered streets last week, we apprehend there will be a full Docket at the January Term of our County Court. We are "generally about," and see whatever transpires, and we have not seen as much fighting, drinking and disorder generally, in five years, as was exhibited here last Thursday and Friday. We believe strong in *moral* suasion, but a few cases we could mention call loudly for a little of the *legal* article.

ELECTION NEWS!

We present our readers with such election returns as we have been able to collect. We learn from Cherokee that John Rolen, Esq., Southern Rights Whig, has been elected to the Commons, by a heavy majority. Mr. Rolen is, we learn, for Mr. Clingman for the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Patton, a Clingman man, is elected to the Commons from Macon.

In Jackson Mr. Bryson, Whig, is elected to the Commons. He publicly pledged himself to support Mr. Clingman for the U. S. Senate.

Col. R. G. A. Love, Democrat, is the member elect from Haywood.

From the Senatorial District composed of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson and Haywood, Col. William H. Thomas, that sterling Democrat and able statesman, is re-elected by an overwhelming majority.

In Henderson county, John Baxter, Federal Whig, run without opposition, and of course was elected. Great pity.

In Madison, Dr. John Yancy, a Democrat, and a man of sterling worth, beats Col. Fagg.

In Yancey, Mr. Garland, Democrat, is elected.

In the Senatorial District composed of Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancey, D. Coleman, Esq. Democrat, beats N. W. Woodfin, Esq., Whig, one hundred and fourteen votes. Mr. Coleman has overcome a majority of five hundred against him, and leads an able and popular competitor over a hundred votes.—This fact of itself speaks for the ability of the man in stronger terms than any we could use. The Democratic party have reason to be proud of David Coleman. The tact, industry and ability displayed during the late hot canvass, would do credit to a much older politician. Mr. C. is quite a young man, and we predict for him a brilliant career. He has all the requisites for a successful political leader, and unless we greatly mistake the character of the man, his future course will be such as to bind to him as with "hooks of steel" the people of this District. He knows their wants—deeply sympathises with them, and will assiduously devote his fine talents to the advancement of the best interests of the people.

Messrs. Bynum and Shipp, Whigs, represent Rutherford in the Commons, while Dr. Columbus Mills, Democrat, goes to the Senate from Rutherford and Cleaveland, beating George W. Baxter, Whig. This is a Democratic gain.

In McDowell, Col. S. J. Neal, Southern Rights Whig, is elected by a handsome majority.

In Burke, W. F. McKesson, Whig, beat Col. W. W. Avery by a few votes. It is no particular business of our's, but it strikes us the people of Burke have made a bad exchange. The Whigs, however, have a large majority, and nothing better could be reasonably expected.

In the Senatorial District composed of Burke and McDowell, Col. C. T. N. Davis, Whig, beats Dr. John A. Dickson, Whig.

ACCIDENT TO MR. BRAGG.

We are pained to state that Mr. Bragg, on his return from the canvass of the western counties, when within a few miles of this place, met with an accident by which his life was placed in imminent peril. His horse became frightened and ran away, and in his efforts to stop him Mr. Bragg was thrown up on the ground, and run over by the buggy.—He received some severe bruises, but was able to go on his way home.

DEATH OF REV. SAMUEL PATTON.

We are concerned to learn through a private letter from Knoxville, that Rev. Samuel Patton, D. D., Editor of the Holston Christian Advocate, died in that city on the 1st instant, of Flux. Dr. Patton was a ripe scholar and an able divine. His death is a great loss, not only to the Methodist Church, but to the cause of religion generally.

THE WEATHER IN CHARLESTON.

On the 1st instant the thermometer stood at 96 in Charleston. During the day there were seven deaths from sun-stroke.

A NICE TRICK.

Just a few days before the election the Whig papers in this State circulated a report to the effect that President Pierce would veto the Bill making an appropriation for the Cape Fear River. This was a trick to injure the Democratic candidate for Governor. It turned out, however, that the President signed the Bill. The whig papers will doubtless inform their readers of it, *now that the election is over.*

Magnificent Wire Bridge.—They are building a bridge, for the Lexington and Danville Road, across the Kentucky River, pointing South—the most magnificent on earth—one span of wire, from cliff to cliff, *twelve hundred feet long!*

☞ Among the rewards at the late celebration of the Jacksonville (Ill.) Female Seminary was the following: "To Miss Hattie J. Hine, for meekness of disposition, kind-heartedness and affection, a husband—Mr. Austin Rockwell." If such magnificent prizes are annually awarded, that school will become very popular.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

"WHO IS ELECTED GOVERNOR?"

This question meets us at every turn, and our answer is, we don't know, but strongly suspect one Thomas Bragg to be the individual. In order that our readers may have the benefit of all we know on the subject, we subjoin the vote of 1852, and the present vote as far as known. They can figure for themselves, and draw their own conclusions.

	1852.		1854.	
	Reid.	Kerr.	Bragg.	Dockery.
Alexander,	230	361		
Anson,	513	1088		
Ashe,	916	544		
Burke,	480	1216		
Buncombe,	684	946	592	775
Bladen,	631	358		
Bertie,	420	227		
Beaufort,	554	847		
Brunswick,	271	343		
Cabarrus,	441	714	425	642
Craven,	698	596		
Cumb'rla'd,	1388	783		
Chowan,	228	249		
Columbus,	443	198		
Camden,	122	488		
Carteret,	392	411		
Cherokee,	551	540		
Caswell,	1013	270		
Chatham,	980	995		
Caldwell,	196	600		
Currituck,	603	178		
Cleaveland,	870	305	978	336
Catawba,				
Davidson,	746	951		
Davie,	345	490		
Duplin,	1072	190		
Edgcombe,	1425	104		
Franklin,	721	341		
Granville,	1063	1005		
Gaston,				
Guilford,	480	1524	533	1615
Greene,	361	317		
Gates,	406	363		
Haywood,	551	368	345	350
Halifax,	541	551		
Hertford,	246	360		
Hyde,	408	338		
Henderson,	340	762	248	687
Iredell,	393	1035		
Jones,	240	214		
Johnston,	883	733		
*Jackson,				
Lenoir,	459	267		
†Lincoln,	1934	680	573	296
Madison,	168	278	428	311
Martin,	676	260		
Moore,	646	615		
Montgomery,	209	706		
Macon,	432	451		
Mecklenb'g,	1421	721	1023	652
Nash,	1030	84		
N. Hanover,	1342	350		
N'tham'ton,	586	504		
Onslow,	696	167		
Orange,	1796	1528		
Pasquotank,	247	453		
Perquimons,	312	347		
Pitt,	649	636		
Person,	550	341		
Robeson,	760	693		
Rowan,	712	776	932	776
Rock'gham,	1072	356		
Rutherford,	506	1106	621	1019
Randolph,	439	1279		
Richmond,	194	624		
Sampson,	905	509		
Surry,	1376	1206		
Stokes,	1481	1132		
Stanly,	80	896		
Tyrell,	114	282		
Wake,	1561	1102	1541	1180
Warren,	696	162		
Washington,	297	247		
Wayne,	1196	283		
Wilkes,	393	1345	392	1256
Yancy,	694	336	636	349
	48,488	42,993		
	42,963			
	5,491			

*Voted with Haywood in '52.

†Catawba and Gaston voted with Lincoln in '52.

GRAND ROW AT CAPE MAY.—A violent fracas came off at one of the houses at Cape May between a party of three Virginians and a number of the colored men (waiters) at said house on Wednesday evening last about 8 o'clock. It grew out of a colored boy having deceived one of the Virginians, for which he smacked his jaw with his right hand, when the father of the boy, a very large and powerful man, who was by and saw him strike the blow, seized a stick of wood and then an axe, and attacked the Virginian, when he drew his dirk and the trifling matter ripened into a violent fracas.

One of the Virginians was knocked down, whilst one of the colored men had his face terribly bruised and puffed about his eyes during the fracas, in which, if I mistake not, the three Virginians were involved, and most of the colored men, before it terminated. After the fracas, the head water (also a colored man) frequently went to the landlord and pressed him to get him to turn the Virginians out of the house that night, but he refused, stating that they themselves had said they would leave the next morning, and he was satisfied they would.

The next morning the parties were brought before Court, when the Virginians compromised the matter by paying their attorney $250, and the costs of court. The money was generously advanced by the landlord of the house where the affray occurred.—*Exchange paper.*

NEW YORK, July 29.—This afternoon the walls of a large brick building being erected by the Manhattan Gas Company, at the foot of Fourteenth street, fell in with a tremendous crash—the noise resembling the bursting of a steam boiler. About one hundred persons are said to have been within, and it is not known exactly how many were killed. One account says fifty escaped. Particulars will be sent as soon as received.

By this fall five persons were instantly killed, and eleven were seriously injured. The building covered half an acre of ground.—Three heavy iron roofs were suspended across, supported by iron pillars, which gave way. The brickwork was very poorly done. Two horses were killed. It is now stated that only twenty persons were within at the time of the fall.

True virtue is like precious odors, sweeter the more incensed and crushed.

AWFUL DEPRAVITY!

Some hardened wretch, not having the fear of consequences before his eyes, broke into our office a few nights since, and stole the "Devil's" *sunday shirt!* His path through life ought to be paved with cross-eyed snakes!

GOOD!

We learn from our Tennessee exchanges that the Hon. W. W. Pepper, one of the Circuit Court Judges in that State, who is a *blacksmith*, presented to Governor Andrew Johnson, in January last, an iron fire shovel, manufactured with his own hands. Gov. Johnson, who is a *tailor*, returned the compliment a short time since by presenting the Judge a black cloth sack coat, which was drafted, cut, sewed and pressed by the Governor! The Judge declares that he "never had so good a fit in his life."

☞"The Wanderer" soars so high among the stars, plunges so deep in "lakes of felicity," and is so wrapped up in the "sublime sweets of Paradise," *as it was* before the visit of the *serpent*, that SHE neglected to give us her real name. She ought to know our rule on this subject.

ADVERTISE!—A merchant out West, in Memphis, informs the business world, that he has by regular advertising during 12 years, improved his business by $10,000. He also states that were he to have to begin business again, with only $100, he would appropriate $30 out of it in advertising.

NO LIQUOR IN THE ARMY.—Prior to the passage of the Naval Appropriation Bill, by the House of Representatives, an amendment was passed abolishing the use of spirituous liquor in the army and navy, except as medicine. This looks like Congress recognises the right to legislate on the subject of liquor. The question then presents itself, can a State Government do the same thing.

☞An advertisement in an English paper reads as follows:—"The person who left *two of his toes* and the heel of an old boot in a steel trap in Anfield plantation, on Sunday evening last, may have the same returned on application to the gardener at the cottage."

☞The Sandersville Georgian states that cholera has appeared in Burke county, Georgia. Out of fifty-seven cases fifty died—twelve in one family.

CANADA AN INDEPENDENT KINGDOM.—The New York Journal of Commerce is inclined to attach credit to a rumor from England of its being in contemplation to send a Viceroy instead of a Governor-General to Canada—a Viceroy, who shall be a member of the Royal Family of England,—the Duke of Cambridge, the cousin of the Queen, being named as the first. There may be an ulterior object in view. It may be intended to make it a separate kingdom, as a settlement for one of her Britannic Majesty's numerous progeny. Such an idea has already been whispered.—But it is for the people of Canada to settle that question.

The Inventor of Railroads.

We hear the question asked who was the inventor of the railway, and have never heard it satisfactorily answered, and we believe there are very few persons in this country who know anything on the subject. Some few years ago, Howitt, of the People's gave a sketch of the alleged inventor, who up to May 1836, has been neglected in England. While thousands had been enriched by his brilliant scheme, he had remained forgotten—forced by poverty to sell glass on commissson for a living. How many of the railway projectors, agitators, stockholders, &c, have heard of the subject of these remarks:

"About half a century ago—the exact year is not known—there was born at Leeds England, a man named Thomas Gray. Scracely anything is known of his early history. He was we believe, a poor collier; and being very ingenious, he conceived the idea of facilitating the transportation of coal from the middle town colliery of Leeds, a distance of three miles by means of a sort of railway which he constructed of wood. Upon this his cars moved at the rate of three and a half miles an hour, to the great merriment of a wise and discriminating public, who laughed at the idea of a railway as something very visionary, and, as the mere suggestion of laziness. Poor Gray thought otherwise. Magnificent visions of future railways, such as are now stupendous realities, loomed up before him, and he began to talk in public of a general system of iron railroads.

He was, of course, laughed at, and declared a visionary moon-struck fool. But the more Gray contemplated his little railway for coal, the more firmly did he believe in the practicability and immense usefulness of the scheme. He saw in it all that is now realized, and he resolved in spite of the ridicule, the sneer and rebuffs that were heaped upon him, to prosecute his undertaking. He petitioned the British Parliament, and sought interviews with all the grate men of the kingdom, but all this had no effect except to bring down upon him, wherever he went, the loud sneers and ridicule of all classes. Still he persevered, and at length engaged the attention of men of intelligence and influence, who finally embraced his views, urged his plans, and the result is now before the world. Thomas Gray, the inventor of railroads, who not longer ago 1820, was laughed at for even mentioning the idea, still lives in Exeter, England, in the full realization of his grand conoeption. How much has the world been benefitted by his insanity?"

BALTIMORE, July 29.—In Lowell the Railroad House and thirty other buildings have been destroyed by fire—loss $200,000. Three hundred families rendered houseless, and it is reported that three persons were killed.

Late and Interesting from Texas.

DEATH OF CAPT. VAN BUREN—TERRIFIC AND FATAL HURRICANE—SUFFERIG AMONG EMIGRANTS, ETC.

New Orleans, July 31, 1854.

By an arrival from Texas we learn that Capt. Van Buren had expired, notwithstanding the unceasing watchfulness of his physicians. The deceased, it will be remembered, was wounded on the 14th inst. in an encounter, between eleven men of his command of mounted rifles and a roving band of some thirty Indian warriors, about sixty miles from Corpus Christi on the road to Fort Elwell.

A terrible hurricane recently swept over Cook county, Texas. Several persons were killed, and a large amount of property was destroyed.

The El Paso mail arrived at San Antonio on the 19th inst. Nine trains of emigrants were encountered on the route from El Paso, all of whom were suffering severely in consequence of the great scarcity of water.

SHOCKING MURDER IN ABBEVILLE.—We are pained to learn that Mr. Mattox, the overseer of Mr. Larkin Barmore, in Abbeville District, was brutally and shockingly murdered by three negro fellows belonging to the latter, one day last week. It appears that Mr. Mattox had previously thrashed one of the negroes, and upon his coming to their place of work, one of them fell in on him, with his axe, assisted by the others. They bruised him severely with their axes, and ducked him in a stream of water. Having killed him, they tied the body on a rail with strings made of bark, and carried it to an old field, at some distance from the place where he was murdered. The negroes, we understand, have confessed to the murder, and two of them, our informant tells us, were condemned to be hung, and it is thought that the third one would not escape the same fate.

Anderson (S. C.) Advocate.

NEW YORK, August 2.—There was a Catholic riot on 13th street to-day. Father Maloney went to see Callignan, an Irish blacksmith. He requested to see his wife, who was sick, but was refused. He persisted, and Callignan struck the priest. Twenty or thirty Irish came to the rescue, and Maloney was injured badly. Twelve arrests were made.

Some one has defined love—"A little sighing, a little crying, a little dying, and a deal of lying."

The Artesian well at Charleston, S. C., has reached the depth of 1,177 feet; 300 of which is through rock.

The locusts are committing great ravages, in the interior of Mexico.

NEW YORK, July 29.—The Hartford Times learns that the steamer Agawam was burnt on the Connecticut river last night. Loss estimated at $10,000.

At the last meeting of the Hardscabble Agricultural Lyceum, the question discussed was "Is it better to raise South down sheep, or sheep down South?" After an animated debate the further discussion of the subject was postponed until the next meeting.

Dress doesn't make the man, but when the man is made, he looks a good deal better dressed up.

CONCERT

BY

MISS ELLEN BRENAN,

ASSISTED BY

MR. KOEPPER,

Will be given in the Court House Hall

At Asheville,

ON THURSDAY THE 10TH INST.

—o—

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

Variations for the piano,	Mr. Koepper.
Tyrolienne Air	Miss Brenan.
Comin' thro' the rye	Miss Brenan.
Polka,	Mr Koepper.
Una Voce Poco Fa,	Miss Brenan.
My happy home,	Miss Brenan.

PART SECOND.

Scottisch.	Mr. Koepper.
Prima Donna Song,	Miss Brenan.
Casta Diva,	Miss Brenan.
National medley,	Mr. Koepper.
Last Rose of Summer,	Miss Brenan.
I'll be no submissive Wife,	Miss Brenan.

Doors open at half past seven—Concert to commence at quarter past eight. Price of admission 50 cts.

SALE OF NEGROES.

I will sell on the 8th of September, at the late residence of Col. James McDowell, of South Toe river, Yancey county, the following property, viz:

Twelve Negroes,

composed of men, women, and children.

TWENTY-FIVE HEAD OF CATTLE; Fifty head of Sheep; some four or five head of horses and mules; a small lot of Hogs, one set of BLACKSMITH TOOLS;

Together with Household and Kitchen furniture.

W. W. McDOWELL, *Adm'r.*

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Col. J. McDowell, must come forward at once and make settlement. Those having claims against said estate, must present them within the time specified by law. W. W. McD.

August 10th, 1854—4w.

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

The Bridge across the Catawba at McDowell's Ford, advertised to be let out at the lowest bidder is postponed until the 22nd day of August, when it will certainly be let to the lowest bidder. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT,
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
Aug. 10th 1853—tf.

DR. P. A. WILHITE,

Wholesale and Retail Druggist,

ANDERSON C. H., S. C.,

HAS just received, and will keep, constantly on hand, a very large and well selected stock of

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Brushes, Window Glass, French and American.

Also, Dealer in American, French and English

Chemicals, Drugs,

Perfumery, French Candies, Snuffs, Fine

Tobacco and Cigars.

FANCY ARTICLES AND DYE-STUFFS.

—*ALSO*—

Fine Brandies and Wines,

Sold only for medical purposes.

Merchants and all others can depend upon their orders meeting prompt attention, upon the most accommodating terms.

Physicians and Families can rely on having their prescriptions carefully compounded.

His Goods are selected with great care, and will be warranted as represented.

☞Call at No. 3, Brick Range, one door above Harrison & Broyles' law office.

August 10, 1854.

Something New!

BE IT KNOWN,

AND let it go forth upon the wings of the wind to every individual in the State of North Carolina, that

PULVERMACHER'S

HYDRO ELECTRIC-VOLTAIC CHAINS,

are the *only* truly *scientific* remedy by which all *NERVOUS DISEASES* can be *quickly* relieved and *permanently cured.*

Rheumatism, Periodical Nervous Headache, Painful and Swelled Joints, Uterine Pains, Dyspepsia, Paralysis, Sciatica, Pains between the Shoulders, Neuralgia of the Face, Indigestion, Flatulence, Palpitation of the Heart, General Debility, Asthma,

HISTORY.

The Hydro Electric-Voltaic Chains were first introduced in France three years since, by the far-celebrated French Professor Pulvermacher, as an entirely *new* and *novel* mode of applying Electro-magnetism in the *cure of Nervous Diseases*—and after being subjected to the most *thorough trial*, by the first medical men of that city, in every hospital they were pronounced to be the most *efficacious* of any remedial agent yet discovered, for the *rapid relief* and *permanent cure* of the above mentioned diseases and were also recommended to the favor of the French government, who granted a patent in the year 1849. During the years 1850 and '51 they were introduced into Austria, Germany, Belgium, and also patented in those countries, where they not only met with the sanction of almost every learned man of Europe but were brought into general use in every hospital on the Eastern continent, and the *beneficial results* produced in the cure of Nervous Diseases, found to be *astonishing* and *strange*. The Chains were first introduced in this country one year since, in the city of New York, where their *fame* had already preceded them. They were at once submitted to a trial in the hospitals of that city, by the celebrated Professors Valentine Mott, Post, Van Buren, Carnochan, who readily discovered that they certainly possessed *extraordinary* power in the treatment and cure of Nervous Diseases, and at once advised their *general use* throughout this country, by publishinig their opinions in a pamphlet which may be obtained (gratis) of any of the advertised agents in the state.

THE SALE AND DEMAND

has been *unparalleled* since their first introduction, and not *one person* can be found that has expressed himself dissatisfied with their use, and in no instance have they *failed* to perform what they claim to. They are so constructed, as to be worn next to the skin, upon the part diseased, and by simply moistening them with common vinegar, a constant current of *uninterrupted Electro-Magnetism is produced*, which supplies the *exhausted* Nervous System with that essential Fluid which is the source of so much pain and suffering.

IN FEMALE DISEASES

they are rapidly taking the place of all *Nostrums* taken into the stomach, for they neither *sicken* nor *disgust*, and can be used at all times with the most perfect safety. They are equally applicable to adults and children, and will last for years with no danger of getting out of repair, and can be sent by mail to any part of the United States.—Price of Chains $3 and $5, accompanied by a pamphlet of 36 pages, giving a *clear* and full account of the mode of use. The Chains may be seen on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, New York, where they attract great attention from the learned and scientific.

CAUTION TO LADIES.

Ladies who are *enciente* are requested not to use them for by so doing unpleasant results frequently follow.

The Electric Chains are for sale in all the principal cities in the United States. SMITH & McDOWELL, only Agents for Asheville N. C.,

JOSEPH STEINERT.
General Agent, 568 Broadway, N. Y.,
August 10, 1854.

FIRST IN TOWN!

SMITH & McDOWELL

HAVE just received and are now opening the heaviest and best assortment of Spring and Summer

GOODS,

they ever brought to this market, and one which for richness and variety cannot be surpassed in the South. They were bought for cash, and are offered at prices which cannot fail to please every customer. We do not deal in humbuggery, and when we say we can sell goods cheap, we mean what we say. We invite our old friends and customers, and the public generally, to call and look through our stock, and examine our prices,

April 6, 1854.

CLOTHS, cassimeres, fancy and black doe skins, kerseys, tweeds; and every article of goods for gentlemen's wear, just received

SMITH & McDOWELL.

HATS! HATS! Of every description, new Spring styles, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A superb assortment, cheap as any body can sell, now opening at S. & McD'S.

FOR THE LADIES, PARTICULARLY.

WE have silks, satins, ginghams, alpaceas, prints, plaids of every hue and color, muslins, mourning muslins, lawns of every color, barages, delains, silk tissues, veils, black, brown, green and blue love veils; shawls, a large and elegant assortment; worsted goods of every kind, worked collars, embroidered under sleeves, chemizetts; white and black laces, edgings, lace fringe, dress trimmings, linens, jackonnets, Victoria lawns. Bonnets—Belgrade, Lace, Straw and Bloomers. Flowers, wreaths, gloves, perfumery, &c. &c.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

BOOTS, shoes, saddlery, hardware, candies, raisins, citron, currants, sugar, coffee, jewelry, iron, nails, leather, castings, and everything else you ever heard of as an article of merchandise. Be sure to call, at the old stand, and see our goods and hear our prices.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, April 6, 1854.

TALLOW

WANTED at this Office, in payment of subscriptions.

DR. M'LANE'S VERMIFUGE.

☞During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane had attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with invariable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

☞Purchasers will please be careful to ask for DR. McLANES CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE and take none else. All other Vermifuges, in comparison, are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada. Sold by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

FOURTH ROUND

OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR THE ASHEVILLE DISTRICT.

Asheville St.			July 22—23
Hendersonville ct.	Davidson's river		C. G, Aug. 4—8
Webster	" Scotts Creek "		" 11—15
Catawba	Crook'd Cr'k "		" 18—22
Franklin	" Franklin	"	" 25—29
Echota Miss,	Shoal Cr'k	"	Sept. 1—5
Wayn'sville ct.	Shooks	"	" 8—12
Asheville	" Turkey Cr'k	"	" 15—19
Burnsville	" Burnsville,	"	" 22—26

R. W. PATTY.

There will be a Camp Meeting in the North Cove, Catawba Circuit, commencing July 28; at Asbury Camp Ground, Asheville circuit, commencing Aug. 25; also, at Reem's Creek, Asheville ct., commencing Sept. 29.

R. W. P.

UNIVERSITY OF NASHVILLE.

Medical Department.

The Fourth Annual Course of Lectures in this Institution will commence on Monday the 30th of October next, and continue till the first of the ensueing March.

ROBERT M. PORTER, M. D., General and Special Anatomy.

J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY, M. D., Chemistry and Pharmacy.

C. K. WINSTON, M. D., Materia Medica and Medical Jurisprudence.

A. H. BUCHANAN, M. D., Surgical and Pathological Anatomy.

THOMAS R. JENNINGS, M. D., Institutes of Medicine and Clinical medicine.

W. K. BOWLING, M. D., Theory and Practice of Medicine.

JOHN M. WATSON, M. D., Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children.

PAUL F. EVE, M. D., Principles and Practice of Surgery.

WILLIAM T. BRIGGS, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Anatomical rooms will be opened for students, on the first Monday of October.

A full *Preliminary course* of Lectures, free to all students, will be given by the Professors, commencing also on the first Monday of October.

A Clinique has been established, in connection with the University, at which operations are performed and cases prescribed for and lectured upon in presence of the Class.

Arrangements have been made to accommodate all patients requiring surgical operations.

Amount of Fees for Lectures in the University is $105. Matriculating Fee (paid once only) $5; Practical Anatomy, $10; Graduating Fee $25.

Excellent Board can be obtained for $3 00 per week. Further information can be obtained by addressing the Dean.

J. B. LINDSLEY, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty, No. 33, College Street.
Nashville, Tenn., July, 1854.

WANTED.

300,000 Bushels of Wheat,

for which the highest cash prices will be paid, to be delivered at my Merchant Mill in Charlotte, at any time after the first day of September next.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Charlotte, N. C., July 6, 1854. 3m

ASHEVILLE MALE ACADEMY.

THE FALL AND WINTER SESSION OF THE ASHEVILLE "MALE ACADEMY," will begin on Tuesday 1st of August.

The course of instruction will be thorough and practical, and no pains will be spared by the principal, to make it a School worthy the patronage of those having sons to educate.

In point of morality and intelligence, Asheville possesses superior advantages, being free from all the vices and temptations incident to most villages and towns.

Pupils will be prepared for College or the practical business of life. The government of the School will be mild but firm, blending as far as possible, strict discipline with that degree of gentlemanly intercourse so essential to a well ordered school.

Terms of Tuition per Session of 5 Months.

Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, &c.,	$6 50
The above with Geography,	8.00
" " " E. Grammar,	10,50
Natural Science, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigenometry, Mensuration and Surveying	15.00
Latin, Greek, and French,	15 00

A contingent fee of 75 cts will be charged each pupil. It is very desirable that pupils be present at the beginning of the Session. No pupil will be retained in the School who is irregular in his attendance.

Board can be obtained either in the village or in the subscriber's family, a short distance from the village.

For further particulars address the undersigned.

THOS. G. MASSIE.

June 24th, 1854.—8w.

SPRING STOCK, 1854.

SMITH BAIRD & VANCE.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

TAKE pleasure in stating to their friends and customers, and the public generally, that their Spring selection of

GOODS is in store, and that they are letting them off on very favorable terms. No expense or pains has been spared to enable them to offer as cheap goods, and as beautiful an assortment as any one can offer, in a word to enable them to cope successfully with the best. The goods of this firm were bought by an experienced buyer in New York Philadelphia and Charleston, and if there is an advantage in a variety of markets, then their customers have it. Come and buy as the stock is uncommon heavy.

May 25th 1854.

JOHN W. WILSON,

Fashionable Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his old friends and the public, that he has again commenced business, and may be found at his new establishment, two doors south of the Cape Fear Bank, Main street. Work warranted.

Asheville, May 11, 1854. 1y

G. W. WHITSON,

SURGEON DENTIST,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Dr. Hilliard

Has returned to Asheville, after an unavoidable absence of some weeks, and is again ready to attend to all professional calls.

Asheville, Dec. 9, 1852. tf

Dr. M. L. Neilson

Has returned home, and resumed the practice of Medicine, in its various branches. He can always be found either at his residence in the west end of town, or at his Office, on the public square, unless professionally engaged.

Asheville, September 22, 1853.

DR. J. D. BOYD

WILL attend to any application connected with the practice of Medicine. He may be found at the Eagle Hotel.

Asheville, N. C., January 26, 1854.

SMITH & McDOWELL,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard ware, Crockery, &c. &c.

Asheville, N. C.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANE,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, and Merchandise generally;

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

J. W. PATTON,

Keeps always on hand a heavy stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Saddlery, Cutlery, Castings, Iron, Nails, &c.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Ramsay's Piano Store,

COLUMBIA, S. C.

Music and Musical Instruments.

NUNNS & Co's Patent Diagonal Grand PIANOS; Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Patent Suspension Bridge PIANOS; Chickerings, Travers' and other best maker's Pianos, at the FACTORY PRICES.

Columbia August 18, 1853—1y

GOWER & SINGLETON,

Receiving, Forwarding & Commission MERCHANTS,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

February 2, 1854. 233—1y

A. W. BURTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And Solicitor of the 7th Judicial Circuit,

SHELBY, CLEAVELAND COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

WILL practice in the Superior Courts of Law and Equity of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison, Yancy, McDowell, Caldwell, Watauga, Burke, Rutherford and Cleaveland. Also, in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

☞Collections of all kinds, including Pension claims, attended to strictly.

Refers to the Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts of North Carolina.

April 6, 1854.

GAITHER & ERWIN,

WILL practice Law in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon, Jackson, Haywood, Henderson, Buncombe, Madison and Yancy; and in the Supreme Court at Morganton.

Collections attended to in all the counties composing the 7th Judicial Circuit. Address, B. S. Gaither, Morganton, N. C.; Marcus Erwin, Asheville, N. C.; or A. H. Gaither, Franklin, N. C.

March 30, 1854. tf

T. D. WINTER,

AGENT for the prosecution of claims, before the Departments for Bounty Lands, Pensions, Half-pay Pensions, and extra pay. Also, claims before Congress.

Refer to members of Congress, and Heads of Departments. Office 14th street, Washington, D. C.

March 30, 1854.

BAXTER & SILER,

Attorneys at Law.

Will practice together in the Superior and County Courts of Cherokee, Macon and Jackson counties; and will punctually attend to any business committed to their care.

JOHN BAXTER, Hendersonville, N. C. | LEON. P. SILER, Franklin, Macon co., N. C.

September 22, 1853.

Z. B. Vance,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

August 25, 1853. 211

David Coleman,

Attorney at Law,

BURNSVILLE, N. C.

March 3, 1853.—tf.

W. Lucius Tate,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MORGANTON, N. C.

May 5, 1853. tf

R. M. HENRY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

Rankin, Pulliam & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods and Clothing,

131 MEETING STREET,

Charleston, S. C.

WM. D. RANKIN, R. W. PULLIAM, } P. M. CRAIGMILES, A. D. SMITH.

Sept. 29, '53.

July 1st, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Ripley, Duncan & Co. Partners in running a Stage Line from Greenville, Tenn., to Asheville, N. C., is this day at an end. All debts due by the firm, on said line, will be presented to V. Ripley, who is authorised to settle the same; and all debts due said firm will be paid to him.

V. RIPLEY,
J. G. DUNCAN,
A. B. CHUNN.

THE STAGE LINE

Running from Asheville, N. C., to Greeneville, Tenn., via Warm Springs, will from this day be run by

V. RIPLEY.

July 1st, 1854.

Flour, by the barrel, sack or pound for sale by

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

ASHEVILLE NEWS.

Carriage Making, Repairing and Blacksmithing.

RIPLETT & SMITH,

HAVE formed a partnership for the purpose of Carriage making and repairing, in their numerous departments. All descriptions of vehicles made to order, and kept constantly on hand. They have the very best of workmen and materials, and their customers may rely on *good* and *fine* work of all kinds. They do not expect to succeed in business by clap trap and humbuggery, and will, as heretofore, turn off none but *first rate* work.

Repairing done with despatch.

Horse shoeing and blacksmithing executed in a superior manner.

Prices as low as any other establishment, North or South, and all work warranted.

ELIAS L. TRIPLETT,
JAMES SMITH.

Asheville, May 18, 1854.

N. B. A good wood workman, and a painter and trimmer, wanted immediately.

State of North Carolina.

McDOWELL COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

ANDREW HEMPHILL, ADM'R.
vs.
THOMAS L. HEMPHILL, AND OTHERS.

Petition to sell Real Estate.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Andrew M. Hemphill, Benjamin C. Hemphill, and James Morris and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State and the ordinary process of law cannot be served on them—it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six consecutive weeks, notifying said non-resident defendants to be and appear before the Justices of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of McDowell, at the Court House in Marion, on the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in June, 1854, then and there to answer plead or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro-confesso will be rendered against them.

Witness, Alfred M. Finley, clerk of said court at office, the 5th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D., 1854, and in the 78th year of our Independence.

A. M. FINLEY, CL'K.

June, 15th. 6w.

G. T. MASON,

Commission Merchant,

GREENVILLE, S. C.

THE undersigned begs leave to inform merchants and the public generally, that he has established himself in Greenville, S. C., and will carry on the

Receiving, Forwarding and General Commission Business,

and will hold himself ready to serve his friends, and all who may favor him with consignments or business, to the best of his skill and ability, and no effort on his part will be wanting to give satisfaction.

He will keep on hand a large supply of

Groceries, Hardware, &c.,

which will be sold low for cash, or exchanged for country produce.

All orders from the country for Goods will be promptly filled, at the lowest market prices.

G. T. MASON.

Greenville, S. C., Nov. 23, '53. 1y

TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.

ON THE 2ND DAY OF AUGUST NEXT. AT the Court House in Morganton, we shall proceed to let out to the lowest bidder, the contract for building a Bridge across the Catawba River at or near McDowell's Ford. The plan and specifications will be made known on that day; or can previously be examined by application to Mr. Sudderth, one of the Bridge Commissioners residing in Morganton. Bond and security will be required.

J. C. S. McDOWELL,
E. M. SUDDERTH,
JNO. PARKS,
JNO. COLLETT.
DANIEL RODDERICK,
JAMES AVERY.
Bridge Commissioners.

Morganton, Burke County, N. C.
22d June, 1854—tf.

State of North Carolina,

JACKSON COUNTY.

In Equity—Spring Term, 1854.

James McKinney,
vs.
Alexander Zachary, B. W. Bell, J. B. Tramell, and Bartlet Wilson.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant, Bartlet Wilson, is a non-resident of this State; it is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six weeks notifying the said Bartlet Wilson, to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Jackson, at the Court House in Webster, on third Monday in September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said bill, or the same will be heard exparte as to the said Wilson and a decree be rendered proconfesso as to him.

Witness, Allen Fisher, C. M. E., in and for the county of Jackson aforesaid.

ALLEN FISHER, C. M. E.

July 20, 1854. 6w.

Furniture For Sale.

The undersigned keep constantly on hand at their shop in Asheville, a large quantity of well made and superior finished

Furniture,

of the most fashionable kind, consisting of *Chairs, Cane and Cushioned bottoms and other qualities, Sofas, Bureaus, Guitars, and a number of Violins, Bows and Strings* of the best quality. Those who are desirous of purchasing any article of Furniture of any description, will do well to call and see their assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they are determined to sell at the very lowest price and on the best terms. J. & J. HILDEBRAN.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS INDEBTED TO THE ESTATE of POLLY W. ALEXANDER are requested to come forward, lift their notes and save cost, as I must collect soon Persons having business with me will find me at Mr. Murphy's, on Swannanoa, at the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Osborn; where I will be found at any and at all times with my papers, ready for settlement. Please call

W. J. ALEXANDER, *Adm.*

BEEF! BEEF!!

The subscribers have commenced Butchering regularly three times a week, and would ask lovers of good Beef to give them a call. Every Tuesday Thursday and Saturday morning they may be found on the public square, ready to wait upon their customers. When the demand requires it, they will kill oftener.

WHITE & ALEXANDER.

Asheville July, 13, 1854.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

Inquire of the Editor of this paper.

Asheville 1854.

B. J. SMITH, A. E. BAIRD, R. B. VANCE.

SMI H, BAIRD & VANCE.

The undersigned having formed a copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the

Mercantile Business

in the town of Asheville, announce to the community, that they are now receiving and opening, at the store house formerly occupied by A. B. Chunn, Esq., opposite the court house, a splendid stock of

GOODS;

direct from the cities of New York and Charleston, made up of nearly every article, ornamental or useful, which the wants of the country demand; and they wish the people to bear in mind, that their Goods were bought for the sole use of the people, and that they make no idle boast when they say they will sell as cheap as any body, which they flatter themselves on being able to do, as their stock was bought for CASH Any and all kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

"Come one, come all, and give us a call."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, April 7, 1853. tf

The ladies, by calling on Smith, Baird & Vance, cannot fail of being delighted, for a more handsome lot of dress goods, such as silk robes, silk and turkey red plaids, satin plaid printed berages, swiss muslins; plain, dotted & embroidered jaconets, cambrics, &c., can rarely be met with. April 7.

Hardware

WE have the largest stock of Hardware and Cutlery that we have ever had. Give us a call ye blacksmiths, carpenters, waggoners, shoe-makers and farmers, we can supply you with almost any thing under this head.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Receiving and Forwarding

GOODS.

We will receive and forward Goods of all kinds at ten cents a package.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 7, '52.

Tobacco! Tobacco!!

The subscribers have now and will have constantly on hand, at the Greenville Ware House, a large quantity of fine and common tobacco, which they will sell cheap through their Agents Messrs. Gower & Singleton, Commission Merchants, Greenville, S. C.

H. CRITZ & Co.

Statesville, N. C., May 15, 1854. 6t.

ASHEVILLE HOTEL.

L. M. WILLIAMS, Proprietor.

THE undersigned, having taken charge of this commodious and well located House, would call the attention of his friends and the travelling public, to the fact. He has excellent rooms for the accommodation of regular and transient boarders; and his house is well furnished throughout. His table will at all times be furnished with the best the country affords, and his stables well filled and carefully attended

He flatters himself from his long experience that he will be able to render comfortable all who call upon him.

L. M. WILLIAMS.

Asheville, March 23, 1854. tf

An excellent assortment of hats, caps, shoes and boots, for gents and youths, may be found at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Saddlery.

Just received, a lot of handsome, well made SADDLES. Also—a variety of things, such as

Oak Tanned Sole Leaher, Calf Skins, Morocco Skins, Shoe Thread, Shoe Pegs, Awl Blades, Stirrups, Girths, Circingles, Bridles, Halers, Martingales, Saddlebags, Carpebags, Buggy Harness, Boxes, &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Asheville, Oct. 27, '53.

People fond of good eating, had better call on the undersigned, where they will find coffee, tea, brown and crushed sugar, molasses, candy, almonds, &c. "A hint to the wise."

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

April 7.

Cancers Can Be Cured.

DR. CLOPTON

OFFERS his Professional Services to the afflicted in the Treatment of Cancers, Scrofula, tumors, ulcers, erysipelas, scald-head, white swellings pain in the bones or joints, dyspepsia, diseases of the kidneys, syphilis, venerial affections, ring worm or tetter, rheumatism, gout, old sores.—From his success in the treatment of these diseases he feels safe in saying he will turn none away until they are effectually cured, when their general health is not destroyed He will not require anything until a cure is effected. His treatment is not in the least painful or unpleasant.—He will pay half price for *all young negroes afflicted with any of the above diseases.*

I will pay one hundred dollars for every case of Scrofula I fail to cure, when the general health is not destroyed.

Dalton, Ga., March 2, 1854.

N. B.—Dalton is within a few hours drive of those celebrated watering places, Catoosa, Cohuttah, and Gordon Springs. Office one door below C. B. Wellborn's Store, Dalton, Georgia.

This is to certify that I had a very painful cancer on my face that extended so far into my mouth that I could eat with no satisfaction, and after trying a great many painful remedies that only aggravated the disease, and made it grow worse, I called on Dr. Clopton of Dalton Ga., who arrested the disease immediately and in a few weeks my cancer was entirely well. I would recommend all those afflicted with cancers to delay no time, but place themselves under the treatment of Dr. Clopton, immediately and be cured.

MRS. LUCY HARALSON,
Whitfield County, Ga.

WE always keep fine Tobacco and Segars. Call and see for yourself

Oct. 20. SMITH & M'DOWELL.

Candies, assorted, at

SMITH & McDOWELL'S.

April 7.

Saddlery, of every description, and sole and upper Leather, may be had at low rates of SMITH & M'DOWELL.

April 7.

SILK TISSUES AT COST.

A SUPERB lot of parti colored silk Tissues, of rare beauty and delicacy of design; are going out of the hands of the undersigned ranging from 50 cents per yard to 93 which is the wholesale price in market without addition of carriage

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st, 1854.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

James W. Patton,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IS now receiving his Fall and Winter Goods—a very large assortment—decidedly better than any formerly offered by him in this market; to which he would respectfully invite the attention of his friends and customers and the public generally. His stock was selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and having been long in the business, he flatters himself he can suit the wants of the country.

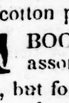
His stock of Dry Goods is very complete, and

To the Ladies

He offers a handsome assortment of Dress silks, cashmere robes, mouse de laines, berage de laines, brocade and plain alpaccas, French, Scotch and English ginghams and prints; long and square shawls, of every size and color, cloth cloaks; ladies cloth for cloaks, trimmings for cloaks; dresses, sacques; bonnets, &c. French flannels of various colors, for sacques, &c. Silk, worsted and cotton hose; misses silk and cotton under garments. Kid, beaver; silk, woollen, and cotton gloves. &c.

To the Gentlemen

He offers broad cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., of various qualities, prices and colors. Ready made clothing, consisting of coats, over-coats, pants, vests, shirts, a fine assortment; fine silk hats, Kossuth, Magyar, and wool hats; silk and cotton plush, cloth and glazed caps



BOOTS and SHOES, a large assortment, not only for gentlemen, but for their wives, mothers, children and sweethearts.

Of Crockery and Medicine

he has a good stock, comprising all usually called for in this market, with many new articles just coming into use of the various patent medicines, of known reputation.

Groceries

Always on hand, at lowest market prices such as sugar, white and brown; coffee, Java, Rio, &c.; black and green teas; pepper, spice, ginger, pickles, saleratus, soda, flour, cheese, &c., &c

Of Hardware

a large assortment, consisting of razors, knives, knives and forks, chisels, scissors, braces and bitts, augers, gimblets, files, axes, drawing knives, cutting knives, locks of various kinds, blacksmiths tools, carpenters tools, shoemaker's tools, &c.

Saddles

And Saddlery, a large assortment, for men, women and boys.

With a variety of Goods not enumerated; all of which he offers on the most reasonable terms.—His business having increased, and his sales being large, he is enabled to sell on very small profits particularly for CASH Country produce will also be taken in exchange for goods at the market price, such as wool, feathers, rags, beeswax tallow, flour corn meal, bacon, lard, good linsey beef hides, &c., &c.

Asheville, Oct. 13, 1853. tf

Lincoln Shirting.

The subscribers have on hand a large supply of this popular goods, which will be sold at Factory prices. They are the Agents for the sale of this article, and purchasers can buy of us at wholesale or Retail, on as good terms as it can be had of the manufacturers.

Call and examine it.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Dec. 16, 1852.

Linen hdkfs, ladies worked collars, chemisetts, under-sleeves, dress trimmings, laces, edgings, &c. A beautiful assortment, at the store of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Re-Opening of Big Ivy ACADEMY.

MRS. EMILY BAGOT FOULDS, grateful for the extensive patronage already received, will (should no unforeseen circumstances occur) resume her tuitionary labors at the Academy on Big Ivy on the 5th June, 1854.

Having for twelve years been a constant teacher in England, and presided over an Academy of 100 pupils, her services in this country are, as might be expected, fully appreciated by all who know her.

The Branches taught at her school will be Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Philosophy, Chemistry, Composition and Elocution.

MR. FOULDS purposes, at leisure hours, teaching a few of the best grammar scholars Phonography, or the art of writing by sound.

Boarding at $1 per week at respectable and established houses.

State of North Carolina,

MADISON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Spring Term, 1854.

P. H. NEILSON
vs.
JOSEPH R. HOWORTH.

Attachment.

It appearing to the Court that the Defendant, Joseph R. Howarth, is a non-resident of this State, therefore ordered that publication be made in the Asheville News for six successive weeks, for the said defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Madison at the Court House in Marshall on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in June next. Witness, Jas. Nichols, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1854. J. NICHOLS, Cl'k.

June 8. 6w

The Great leading Articles of Trade!

THE undersigned have on hand, and will constantly keep, a large stock of the following articles to wit: Rio coffee, brown crushed and clarified sugars, salt by the sack or bushel, superfine Tennessee and Buncombe flour, iron, castings, nails, molasses, spun cotton, raw cotton pepper, spice, gingar, candles, candy, raisins, crackers, prunes, window glass, putty, hees, anvils, vices, bellows heavy domestics, country jeans linseys, strawcutters, scythes, cradles, scythe sneaths, &c., &c.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

May 25th 1854.

THE GREAT KENTUCKY
SOUTHERN REMEDY,

DR JOHN BULL'S

SARSAPARILLA.

THIS medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail:—

Scrofula
or King's Evil,
Cancers, Eruptions
of the Skin, Erysipelas,
Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes,
Ringworm or Tetters, Scald Head,
Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or
Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of
the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum,
Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use
of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and
Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds,
Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the
Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other
Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low
Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats,
Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases, and as a Spring and
Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the
System, and a Gentle and Pleasant
Purgative, it is superior to Blue
Lick and Congress Water,
Salts, or Seidlitz
Powders.

It is a remarkable fact, that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY.

☞ Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College: I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in chronic diseases, to which it is applicable. L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

Louisville, June 6, 1849.

What Dr. Pyles, physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.
Resident Physician Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUDON, KY., April 25th, 1850.

SIR—Permit me to address to you a few lines, and do me the honor to reply to a request that I will make in the conclusion of this letter, &c.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University; I have practiced medicine in this wilderness country, about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with Acute Rheumatism about six months After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and deriving no benefit, I was induced to give your FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion, that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c,

Respectfully yours, B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases, for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to Mercury.—Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M D.
Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.

☞ Hear, what Dr. Stapp, a physician who stands at the top of his profession, says of John Bull's Sarsaparilla:

I have been using John Bull's Sarsaparilla in a great variety of chronic diseases, with the most happy effects, and I have no hestitation in recommending it to the public for the cure of scrofula, syphilis, and all cutaneous and glandular diseases. Yours, most fervently,

Lewisport, Ky., April 6th, 1849. WM. STAPP, M. D.

Rev. E. W. SEHON, —Rev. E. STEVENSON.

CONCLUSIVE. —The following is a verbatim copy of a certificate now in the possession of the proprietor of Bull's Sarsaparilla. Rev. E. W Sehon is widely and generally known as an eloquent and accomplished pastor of the M. E. church, and Rev. E. Stevenson has been known as one of the most talented and zealous members that the Kentucky Conference could boast of for many years, and at this time is filling the high and responsible station of agent for the M. E. Book Concern. Can the world produce better or more satisfactory testimony in favor of any medicine? Better testimony then was ever offered in favor of any medicine. Rev. E. W. Sehon—Rev. E. Stevenson:

LOUISVILLE, May 20th, 1849.

We have used John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and have known it to be used, with entire satisfaction; and we have no hestitation in stating our belief, that it is a safe and valuable medical compound, and calculated to produce much good and relieve much suffering; and therefore would cheerfully and most earnestly recommend it to the afflicted. E. W. SEHON.

(Signed) E. STEVENSON.

We earnestly invite all persons who are suffering with any of "the ills that flesh is heir to," to call on Dr. John Bull's agent, and get a copy of Bull's Family Journal GRATIS; and for the sake of humanity, we hope that a single individual will not be found unwilling to give Bull's Sarsaparilla a TRIAL, after reading, and recollecting, at the same time, that it is impossible for the Doctor to publish the tenth part of the number of certificates of astounding cures performed by his Sarsaparilla The amount of testimony voluntarily showered on Dr. Bull's Sarsaparilla, from well known and distinguished individuals, both in public and private life, has been perfectly overwhelming.

☞ Dr. John Bull's Principal Office, west side Fifth street first door below Main, LOUISVILLE, KY.

For sale in Asheville, by

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Sept. 8, 1853, y1

To my Friends and Customers.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage bestowed upon me during the last six years, I beg leave to inform the public that I will keep up a regular

Beef Market

during the winter and spring at my old stand; and from the first day of July next will have a regular stand near the Court House, where the best Beef, Sausages, Pork, Mutton, Chickens, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c., can be had every morning in the week, Sunday excepted. My stall shall be furnished with the best the country affords, at the very lowest rates. My customers have not been disappointed by me during the last year, and I pledge myself to the same, and if possible, increased efforts to please and accommodate.

THOS. GOODLAKE & CO.

Asheville, January 19, 1854.

Those Interested Will Read This Notice.

We are under the paessing necessity of saying to these indebted to us, that we must have money; and if payment is not made by the 1st of January next, we will be under the necessity of forcing collections.

RANKIN & PULLIAM.

Oct. 20, '53.

DR. ROGERS'

Liverwort & Tar,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and all other Lung Complaints tending to

CONSUMPTION.

LOOK AT ITS

Unparalelled Success!

The above distinguished Cough Medicine is carrying all before it in Lung Complaints. In all sections of the country it is constantly performing Cures which astonish even Physicians themselves. Look at the high character and standing of the names which vouch for its unrivalled healing power. H. Cox. M. D., late Professor in the Medical College at Cincinnati; W. J. Richards. M. D; Hon Judge Morse; Hon. Judge Wm. Burke, for more than 20 years Post Master of Cincinnati; R. S. Newton, M. D., Professor in the Medical College at Memphis, Tenn. John A. Collins, Esq., Proprietor of the Temp. Organ and General Agent of the Grand Division of the sons of temperance of Ohio, Wm. H. Levison, Esq., Editor of the U. S. Military and Naval Argus at N. Y., Thos. C. Faulder, Esq., of Albany; Rev. H. Wiseman, Rev. R. Hoyt, N. Y. City; and we could name hundreds, aye thousands of others who testify from personal experience, that it has cured them and their friends in some cases after all other remedies had failed. Such men never make such statements unless convinced of their truth beyond the possibility of a doubt. Read a few of the letters.

Extract from a letter from F E. Cory, to H. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 137 Second street, New York.

SPARTA, June 30, 1849.

Dear Friend Stewart.—I have been home now just two months. When I last saw you I had but little hopes of ever getting any better. But I have now the pleasure of thanking you for recommending me to take Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. I got a dozen bottles of it and took home with me, determined to make a fair trial of it, as I had done with everything else. I had only taken four bottles of it, and I must say it has done me more good than any other medicine I have ever taken. On my first taking it, it increased the expectoration and raised a great deal of bloody matter from my Lungs. But that has now ceased, and so has my cough, nearly. I cough but little now, and expect soon to be entirely free from it. I consider it an invaluable medicine, and shall recommend it to all who are afflicted with a Cough or Diseased Lungs.

* * * * * * *

I let a young lady who had the Consumption, and had bled a good deal from the Lungs, and doctored several months with our Physician, but grew worse, have one bottle of it, and it cured her. It acted almost miraculously in her case.

Your sincere friend F. M. CORY.

BLEEDING AT THE LUNGS CURED!

☞ SEE HOW PROMPTLY IT ACTS! ☜

Statement of Mr. A. Lang Barker, No. 388 Pearl street, N. Y.—A few days before last Christmas I was taken unwell, and soon commenced bleeding freely at the Lungs. I called in a Homœpathic Physician, but his medicine did not seem to help me. I read your advertisement, and thought I would try Dr. Rogers' Syrup of Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua. Before I had taken up the third bottle, my bleeding had stopped, my Cough was gone, and I felt well as usual. My health is now good. I consider it is a most excellent medicine, and cordially recommend it to my friends [This statement was made to the Proprietors, March 12th, 1850.]

CIRCULARS, &C.

As no ordinary sized advertisement can fully explain the nature and merits of this article, the Proprietors have published a new Circular, giving the history of this Medicine; the description, nature, &c., of its principal ingredients; the effect they are designed to have upon the Lungs and Liver, and a copious reference to the persons, who have been cured by it—giving their names and residences even to the street and the number.—Those who are troubled with a Cough, or whose Lungs are in the least affected, are earnestly desired to call upon the Agents named below, and procure one of these Pamphlets. It can be had gratis, and will well repay a perusal.

SCOVIL & MEAD.

111 Chartres street, New Orleans.

Wholesale General Agents for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold by Smith & McDowell, Asheville; D. B. & A. Miller, Hendersonville; J. W. Harris, jr., Rutherfordton; Smyth & Tate, Morganton; Tollison & Cleaveland, Marion; L. M. Tuttle, Lenoir; A. & J M Carson, Taylorsville; Fitzgerald, Burnes & Co. Waynesville; N. G. Allman, Franklin; and by one Agent in every town in the south. June 8.

Look Here, Gentlemen.

WE again call on all persons indebted to us to come forward and make settlement. We are compelled to pay our own debts, and must make those indebted to us do the same. This notice is for ALL. We don't want to run you to cost, but must have cash. This is the last call.

SMITH & McDOWELL.

Asheville, Oct. 6, 1853.

Ready Made Clothing.

Received and for sale, a large lot of *Ready Made Clothing.* Call and see at

W. D. RANKIN & Co's.

Oct. 20.

BONHAM'S

Improved Garment Cutter.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of the State of North Carolina to this celebrated and important invention, offer for sale County Rights, on such terms as will enable the purchaser to make from three to five hundred dollars in a few weeks.

The great recommendations of this Patent are: cheapness, simplicity, and certainty. By this system, any one can in a few hours learn to cut any garment in a neat and fashionable manner.

We are now traveling in the State, and expect to visit nearly all the counties in the course of a few months, and will dispose of territory on liberal terms.

Any desired information, either in regard to the system, or the purchase of territory, may be had by addressing the Editor of this paper.

W. J. GARTRELL,
J. W. BEASLEY,
E. R. KIKER,
G. B. GILLESPIE, Agent.

Feb. 3, 1853. tf

SMITH & McDOWELL

Have a few of the finest bonnets ever seen in this market—ranging from $5 to $10.—Call and look at them, whether you buy or not. April 7.

For the Ladies.

Now opened and for sale, a very desirable lot of LADIES DRESS GOODS, latest styles.—Also, Wool Shawls, of a superior quality.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Oct. 20.

"YELLOW BANK TOBACCO."—We promised to have that fine chewing Tobacco above named in a few days, and now we tell you it is

HOLSTON CONFERENCE FEMALE COLLEGE,

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

THIS INSTITUTION opens its first session on the Endowment Plan, the 3d of July, 1854 with the following Board of Officers:

REV. J. M. CARLISLE, President and Professor of Moral and Mental Science, and Biblical Literature.

———— Professor of Ancient Languages and Physical Science.

REV. E. W. CHANCEAULME, Professor of Mathematics and History.

MRS. B. L. CHANCEAULME, Assistant in English Branches.

MISS ANGELINA BISHOP, Instructress in French Assistant in English Branches.

MISS LIZZIE CARLISLE, Principal of Preparatory Department.

MR. JOS. SNYDER, Professor of Music.

MR. DAVID TAYLOR AND LADY, Steward and Stewardess.

The Session will continue 10 months, with occasional days of relaxation from the duties of study. There will be a public examination at the end of each scholastic year. Diplomas will be given only to such as shall have graduated in the entire English course, though certificates of literary standing will be given such as do not complete the course.

The Rule on Dress, *to which all in the Institution are obliged to conform*, is the following: A uniform for Sabbaths and all public occasions, for Summer, of plain white jaconet, and for Winter, of Masarine blue worsted; and neat white corded bonnet for Summer and Winter. A cheap dress for ordinary wear. No silks, Swiss, gay patterns, flounces or jewelry allowed in the School.

The Steward's Hall will be arranged to accommodate, for the first session, about 90 boarders and other accommodations will be obtained for all over that number. The College Building will be fitted up for the session, to contain 8 recitation rooms, one of which will serve for the present as the College Chapel. Besides, the Trustees will, as they obtain funds, enlarge the building to any needful dimensions.

Holders of Scholarships are entitled to so much of the English course as is embraced in the *time* of the Scholarship. In this course there is one Preparatory Class, and four Collegiate Classes, each embracing the time of one year. In these classes the pupils will be advanced to the higher, only upon suitable proficiency having been made in the lower.

Music on Piano, and Guitar, Latin, Greek, French Drawing, Painting, and Embroidery, are all *extras* though the three languages will be taught, should it be desired. *to all holders of scholarships or to such as are non holders of scholarships, but intend taking the whole English course*, without additional charge.

The Terms of Scholarships are, for 3 years $25,00 for 5 years $40 00; for 10 years, $60.00; for 20 years, $100.00. The Terms of Steward's Tickets, are for 3 years, $10,00; for 5 years, $15,00; for 10 years, $30.00

The Terms of Tuition per ten months in the five classes of the English course, to non-holders of Scholarships, are respectively, $13.00, $17.00, $21 00, $25 00, and $30 00. For Music on Piano and Guitar, each $30.00, and Drawing, Painting and Embroidery, each $20 00; which charges *will be made to all, whether holders of Scholarships or not.* For Latin, Greek and French, *to non holders of scholarships, and not embracing the whole English course*, each $10 00. There will be a charge made to all for the use of Piano, of $2,00, and for the use of Guitar of $1.00 Also a contingent fee will required of all of $2 00. Board in Steward's Hall per week, $1,50, from which a deduction of 30 per cent is allowed to the holder of Steward's Tickets. Washing per dozen 37 1-2 cents.

One half of the charge for board at the Steward's Hall will be required in advance, and the rest at the end of the session; or one-third in advance, one-third at the end of 5 months, and the rest at the close of the session.

The principal on the Scholarships and Steward's Tickets may be retained by holders for the term of 5 years, by their punctually paying the interest for every 12 months, at the opening of the first and every subsequent session of the Institution. And in case of failure to pay such interest within one month thereafter, both principal and actual interest due will stand open for immediate collection.

It is required that parents or guardians place what funds they may desire for the use of their children or wards at College, in the hands of the President for their restricted use. All purchases by the pupils must be made in the presence of one of the faculty, and not to an amount beyond the funds deposited for their use.

Parents must state whether they want their children to attend any particular Church or Sabbath School, otherwise they will be required to attend the services of the M. E. Church.

The rules in the College and Steward's Hall will be rigidly enforced.

By order of the Board,

R. B. VANCE, *Sec'y.*

June, 1st 1854.

Hats and Caps.

WE now offer to the community as handsome a lot of hats and caps as has ever been offered in the market, consisting of Fanning's best moleskin, angola, cassimere, Mexican, Kossuth, Magyar, Jenny Lind, and excelsior wool hats, and child's velvet and gilt turbans, boys fine cloth caps, union cloth do., plush do., and mohair do., with other new and beautiful styles. Call and get cap'd.

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

October 27.

Fall and Winter Goods.

W. D. RANKIN & Co.

Are now receiving and opening a fresh stock of

WINTER GOODS.

embracing a handsome lot of Ladies Dress Goods.

—ALSO,—

Hats, Caps, Shoes, Boots, Blacksmith Tools, Hoes, Axes, Chains, &c., Sugar, Coffee and Molasses.

They hope to be able hereafter to keep their stock of Goods full, and invite their customers and all transient visiters to give them a call

They make no promise to sell cheaper than their neighbors, but will promise that their customers can say so for them.

October 27, 1853.

Paints.

White Lead, black lead, red lead, Paris green, chrome green, chrome yellow, linseed oil, turpentine by the gallon, coach varnish and copal by the gallon, together with a general assortment of paints, drugs and medicines, at the house of

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

Nov. 24, '53.

CALICO! CALICO!!

3500 YARDS, of English, French, and American CALICOES, of superior beauty and finish, ranging in prices from 8 to 25 cents per yard, together with a splendid lot of Barege de laines, solid bareges, challio delaines, ginghams, tissues, dotted and white muslins, &c., are offered to the LADIES at very low figures, by their obedient servants,

SMITH, BAIRD & VANCE.

June 1st 1854.

Wool Wanted.

We want to buy ten thousand pounds good clean washed Wool, for which we will pay goods at very low prices.

W. D. RANKIN & CO.